The Centre Reporter.

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CENTRE HALL, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1887. NO. 32

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ - - Editor.

Every grand army boy should vote for John Noll, for sheriff.

We learn that some Republicans are quietly trying to stuff Democrats with the notion that John Noll was a kicker, last fall. Democrats, don't believe a word of it, Mr. Noll was straight, true and faithful to the ticket

It is definitely settled that the peach crop in New Jersey will be less than one-fifth of the average and prices will rule high. Growers have refused 75 cents a basket for the fruit as it stands in the orchards, and $1 is asked for the most ordinary grade. Because of the light crop the fruit exchange at Bridgeton will not open this season.

July fire losses, $14,000,000, are the largest on record, and the loss since January 1st, $77, 000,000, has never been exceeded for the first seven months of any year. The serious side of this loss is that it is not due to any one large fire but to many small ones, and the manner in which fires increase during any period of stringency raises the question whether times for the last seven months have not borne harder on the small trader than most observers have imagined.

The entire Democratic ticket is composed of working men. John Noll, for sheriff, is a well-known stone mason. John Grove, for associate Judge, is a life-long farmer. John Rupp, for register, is a practical miller. James Kimport, for treasurer, is an intelligent, hard-working farmer. Galer Morrison, for recorder, is one of the live school teachers of our county. A. J. Griest, for commissioner, is a hard working merchant; and Michael Feidler, the other nominee for commissioner, is a hardworking farmer.

Really, the Democratic ticket is a genuine workingmen's ticket, and every honest man can vote for it.

Regarding the frightful railroad accident in Illinois, last week, the inquiry of the railroad commissioners proves almost conclusively that the bridge caught fire accidently and that the horrible affair was the result of sheer carelessness.

J. O. Baker, professor of civil engineering in the university of Illinois, has made a careful examination of the burned Chatsworth bridge and other bridges and culverts in the vicinity. He says the incendiary theory has no foundation whatever; that while an attempt has been made to protect the bridges of the road from fire, he found that for several miles along the line of the road the grass and weeds had not all been burned off, and in the immediate vicinity of the burned bridge it was more car elessly done than elsewhere.

The New York *World* says:

The report that the Government intends to institute suits both civil and criminal against the officials of the Central and Union Pacific railroads who have misused their trusts is, if true, the most important piece of news that has come from Washington since the adjournment of Congress.

Facts enough have been disclosed by the *World* and the Investigating Commission to justify and to demand such proceedings There is no shadow of doubt that the funds of one of these companies, in which the Government has a direct interest, have been diverted to purposes of bribery and corruption. The people have been robbed and their own servants corrupted with the proceeds of the robbery. The Government's security for vast loans has been impaired by dishonest management.

It is time that these rich and powerful rings were broken. If the Administration will take resolute measures to this end any amount of puttering and blundering with the offices will be forgotten.

One of the most prodigious engineering projects now on the tapis is that for tunnelling the Rocky Mountains under Tray's Peak, which rises no less than 14,441 feet above the level of the sea. It is stated that at 4,441 feet below the peak by tunnelling from east to west for 25,000 feet direct, communication could be opened between the valleys on the Atlantic slope and those on the Pacific side. Part of the work has already been accomplished. The country from the Missouri to the foot of the Rockies rises gradually in rolling prairie until an elevation is reached of 5,200 feet above the sea level. The Rockies themselves rise at various places to a height exceeding 11,000 feet. Of the 20 most famous passes, only seven are below 10,000 feet, while five are upward of 12,000, and one is 13,000 feet. The point from which it is proposed to tunnel is 60 miles due west from Denver, and although one of the highest peaks it is by far the narrowest in the great backbone of the American continent.

RELATION OF CAPITAL TO WAGES.

Mr. Atkinson's pet proposition is that as much as ninety per cent of the product of industry goes to workingmen in wages or otherwise, leaving but ten per cent as the reward of capital and management. In one of his *Century* articles he asserts that if any one can make ten per cent profit on the wages he must pay, capital will be found for the enterprise. The *Christian Union* has rendered an important service in showing that these propositions are disproved by the very figures that Mr. Atkinson has relied on to prove them. In calculating his percentages he bas confounded two entirely distinct and different quantities. The capitalist engages in business not when he can make ten per cent on the wages he must pay, but when he can make ten per cent on the capital invested. This would be the same thing as ten per cent on the wages paid only if the annual wages equaled the capital invested; but, according to the census of 1880, the capital invested in American manufactures was $2,790,000,000, and the cost of labor was $947,000,000. That is to say, the capital invested was nearly three times the annual wages, and ten per cent on capital would be nearly thirty per cent on wages.

In other industries than manufacturing, and in particular manufacturing industries, the proportion of capital to wages is very much larger. The capital invested in railroads is twenty times the annual wages bill, and in 1880 the owners of the railroads, instead of getting only one-tenth of the wealth earned, received more than one-half, the profits of capital having been $227,000,000 and the wages of labor only $195,000,00 In the paper manufacture the relative rewards of capital have been yet greater, as appeared from the noteworthy table prepared by Mr. George K. Holmes for the *Paper World* for March, and published in *Work and Wages* the same month. The *Christian Union* copies this table, and says that it "merits the careful study of economic students." It shows that the average profits of the paper manufacture for the thirty years from 1850 to 1880 were not ten per cent, but 142 per cent of the wages paid!

Taking all the industries of the country together, it appears that the capital invested is $40,000,000,000 and the annual product $9,000,000,000; so that, if capital gets as much as eight per cent on investment, it gets more than thirty five per cent of the annual product. This estimate, the *Christian Union* shows is fully confirmed by the income tax statistics of European countries. In the kingdom of Saxony the national income is divided as follows: From lands and houses, $55,000,000; from stocks and negotiable paper, $27,000,000; from wages, $76,000,000; from profits in manufactures and trade, $98,000,000. From the total of $256,000,000, the interest on mortgages—$21,000,000—is deducted leaving a net national income of $235,000,000, of which it will be seen the wage earners' share is less than one-third. "The Prussian statistics recently published by Soetbeer exhibit a similar state of affairs; while in Great Britain, according to Baxter, one million persons received in 1868 as large an income as the remaining eleven millions!"—*Work and Wages.*

The Republican state convention is in session at Harrisburg.

The people's heritage is being reclaimed by a Democratic administration. Mr. Lamar, the secretary of the interior, revoked the order of withdrawal of indemnity lands for the benefit of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and in a long letter to the commissioner of the general land office, directs they may be restored to actual settlement under the pre-emption and homestead laws. It is stated that between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 acres are involved in this decision in the case of the Atlantic and Pacific Company alone. The order also applies to all of the other railroads named in the secretary's rules of May 23 last.

The proposed duel between Genera Boulanger, the French Military hero and ex-Premier Ferry, has resulted in nothing more serious thus far than talk. The *casus belli* is a contemptous allusion to General Boulanger made by M. Ferry in a political speech at Epinal. The General was referred to as the "God of the music halls," a phrase the chieftian chose to consider a sufficient provocation for the shedding of blood. M. Ferry has announced his willingness to fight, but there has been a dispute about the terms of the duel which is likely to postpone the meeting indefinitely. The whole affair has been in the highest degree ridiculous, and would be amusing did it not involve such a serious moral principle. The spectacle of two such men as Ferry and Boulanger making arrangements to murder each other, and the whole nation waiting in anxious expectancy for the murdering to begin, is not a flattering one in this last quarter of the nineteenth century. Neither does it augur well for the republic of France.

REPUBLICANS THAT ARE WILLING.

The following Republicans are announced as candidates:

Associate Judge: Daniel Rhodes, Bellefonte; Sam'l T. Gray, Patton.

Sheriff: John G. Dubbs, Zion; J. H. Lever, Halfmoon; Robert Cook, Jr., Howard.

Treasurer: John Harris, Bellefonte; Reuben Pletcher, Howard; Cyrus Goss, Ferguson.

Commissioner: Wm. Dawson, Bellefonte; J. C. Henderson, Huston; John D. Decker, Potter; Austin Curtin, Boggs.

PHILADELPHIA'S BIG TIME.

From the numerous replies received by the Constitutional Centennial Commission a brilliant assemblage of distinguished personages is assured at the coming celebration in September. Acceptances have been received from Ministers Romero of Mexico, Shu Cheon Pon of China and Kuiki of Japan. Members of the Chinese and Japanese Legations have also accepted.

Assurances have also been received that the majority of the Diplomatic Corps at Washington will be here and that nearly all the nations will participate in the Jubilee. Among the bishops will be the Rev. Bishop Potter of New York Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, Bishop Whitehead of Pittsburg, Bishop Starkey of Newark, N. J., Bishop Scarborough of New Jersey and Bishop Bedell of Ohio.

Acceptances have also been received from Hon. John Sherman, President of the United States Senate, and a majority of the United States Senate, members of the United States Supreme Court and Cabinet. A large number of the members of the House of Representatives will be present, as well as the Governors of nearly all the States.

There will be 14,000 State troops here in addition to a large number of regulars and marines in the military parade.

The great industrial and civic parade, under the charge of Colonel Snowden, promises to be the most remarkable of its kind ever seen here.

United States Circuit Judge Sawyer issued and order on Monday citing Senator Leland Sanford to appear next Wednesday and show cause why he should not be compelled to answer certain questions asked him by the Pacific railroad commission in regard to the expenditure of the funds for the purpose of influencing legislation at the session of the commission to-day. The attorney for the Central Pacific informed the commissioners that they were not able to present their case owing to the demoralized condition of the accounts and papers, but they could the accounts and papers before October when the commissioners would conclude their investigation in New York.

Republican county convention meets August 30, when a set of fellows will be set up and remain standing until k nocked down in November.

The state of Pennsylvania does not appropriate its money nor its tents to private pic nics. This information could have been obtained free gratis at the REPORTER office, for the benefit of the ever disappointed blunderbusses.

The Pennsylvania Republicans passed a resolution in favor of Blaine for president.

The Republican state convention, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, chose Gen. D. H. Hastings, of Bellefonte, for chairman, and in a short time thereafter nominated the boss' ticket, namely Wm. B. Hart, for state treasurer, and Henry W. Williams for supreme Judge.

Hailstones are following drought in Illinois. One of the heaviest rain and hailstorms that was ever seen passed over the section of Pana, on night of 14th, doing much damage to the corn and apple crop.

The excitement over the imprisonment and subsequent rescue of Senator Riddleberger has subsided, The court adjourned Friday, and in the meantime the senator returned to jail.

The Democratic nominee for sheriff, John Noll, is a mason by trade, and will knock the spalls off any thing the Republicans set up.

It is very hard to please the farmers of the Northwest. A long drought caused them to declare that the crops would be a failure unless rain speedily came. Now heavy rains have fallen, the harvesting is being delayed, and they declare that the damage will be immense if the rain doesn't stop soon.

Jake Pettijohn, who was sentenced to be hung thirty years ago for killing Clayton Vaugh, but escaped by flight, has just been arrested in Indian Territory and will be brought back for execution, at Atlanta, Ga.

VIRGINIA'S SENSATION

"THE MOTHER OF PRESIDENTS" GREATLY SHOCKED.

Senator Riddleberger Talks About His Arrest and Rescue—Officers Try to Avoid Re-arresting Him.

WOODSTOCK, Va., Aug. 15.—People hereabouts have not yet recovered from the shock of seeing a United States senator from this state—the mother of presidents—a man in an elective office hardly less exalted than the president of the nation, pass the night as a criminal in a common jail. But they also recognize the fact that Senator Riddleberger is now party to one of the greatest crimes against the laws of the country he represents—mob rule. It is probably the first time in the history of this country that a United States Senator ever occupied a prison cell on a charge of crime or misdemeanor. Every one here is on the tiptoe of expectancy to know what will be done when the judge returns. Senator Riddleberger is still at large. He appeared on the streets and sat in front of Geary's hotel and chatted with his friends. In speaking of the affair he said the warrant had not been properly served and that he had not resisted arrest. He said it was his misfortune to practice before a judge who was a lunatic. He spoke excitedly at first, but after a while laughed and joked as natural as ever. He answered a remark made by a friend saying, "Why man, you had better go to jail," and added: "I have been there and I am going back again."

The commonwealth attorney will ask for a grand jury and summon before it the sheriff to show why he cannot produce the prisoner. There will be other prominent citizens summoned before it, and some interesting devolopments may follow. It is said by the most conservative of Senator Riddleberger's friends that if he had kept quiet in court nothing would have been proved against him or that there would have been found to be others as deeply involved. All the law abiding residents of the town and country have but one opinion and that is that the law must be vindicated. But the senator numbers among his frends some as devoted and as blind in their devotion as the followers of the false prophet, who would go any length and who say he shall not be put in jail.

Last evening soon after dark Senator Riddleberger came down the street and took his seat under the hotel piazza and engaged in conversation. There are persons here of good judgment who doubt if much of a crowd were engaged in rescuing the senator. Senator Riddleberger is very angry and much excited and not in a condition to view the situation calmly, and he and his best friends differ as to the right course to pursue.

It is curious to note the effect on the popular mind of putting a real live senator in jail. One old darkey says it is no disgrace to go to jail now, and another said: "Why they won't even hesitate to put a rich man in jail now." The senator says he will not resist arrest if taken, but that he will not go back of his own accord. It is a rather curious incident that when the senator is on the street not one of the officers is around. It makes no difference, however, since it has been decided to postpone action.

It is now pretty well ascertained that only about fifteen men were in the crowd that released Senator Riddleberger. They wore handkerchief-masks. The finding of the key to the back door was done by some one in the crowd who was posted as to its location. This door could not be opened with a key from the outside. It was passed through a feed hole in the heavy jail door to the senator, who released himself. It is an impossibility for the senator to have gotten out in any other manner. It is reported that a watermelon party was held out at the senator's residence after his delivery.

Cincinnati's Mayor Married.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 14.—At 10 o'clock yesterday morning Amor Smith, mayor of Cincinnati, was very quietly married to Miss Ida Sennett at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Rust, who performed the ceremony. Mr. Smith has been a widower 13 years and has several children, one of whom, Alvin, aged 23 years, a clerk in the probate court, was so incensed at his father's marriage that he refused to attend the ceremony. The bride is 33 years of age. She was a popular clerk in a dry goods store on Rose street.

A Bank President Ill.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—James C. Flood, president of the Nevada bank, is still ill at his Menlo park home. His physicians do not state the exact nature of his ailment, but have recommended a change of scene and climate. It is expected that, if able, he will leave for Carlsbad, Germany, next week. Various rumors regarding the invalid are in circulation, but the officials of the Nevada bank declare that his condition has not been regarded as serious.

An Aged Countess Dying.

MADRID, Aug. 15.—Countess Casa Miranda, a venerable lady of one hundred years, who was the governess of Queen Mercedes and of the Countess of Paris, was suddenly seized last night with congestion of the brain, and her imminent death causes deep sorrow in Madrid society. Her husband was one of the most cherished heroes of the Spanish war of independence. Her son is the husband of Christine Nilsson.

Murderers Run Down.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 15.—Hiram Pigman and A. Perry were indicted by the Rowan county grand jury Friday for murdering Craig and Bud Tolliver on June 22. They fled to Huntington, West Va., a day or two ago, where they were arrested yesterday by the local authorities. They will be brought back to Morehead for trial.

Kicked to Death by a Horse.

NEWBURG, Aug. 15.—Charles Jansen, a Sweed, twenty-five years of age, while leading new horses from the depot at Pine Island to the Orange county stock farm yesterday, was set upon by one of the animals and kicked to death. He resided in New York city.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—BY VIRTUE OF SUNDRY writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed at public sale at the court house, in the borough of Bellefonte, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1887,

at 1½ o'clock, p. m., the following property to wit:

No. 1. All that certain lot of ground situate in the village of Eagleville, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by land of Wm. Scantlin, on the west by land of Scott Lucas, on the south by an alley, and on the east by an alley, containing one-half an acre, be the same more or less. Thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Shearer.

No. 2. All that certain messuage tenement or tract of land situate in Howard township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the south by Curtin & Co., on the west by Curtin & Co., on the north by land of Hezekiah Watkins, and on the east by Curtin & Co., containing sixty acres, more or less. Thereon erected a log house, log barn, wagon shed, grain house, and other outbuildings.

No. 3. Also another tract in said township, bounded on the north by land of Lipton Heirs, on the east by Curtin & Co., and on the south by Curtin & Co., and on the west by Foster Beatty, containing ninety acres. Thereon erected a log barn, also an orchard thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Morrison Watkins.

No. 4. All those parts of lots Nos. 188 and 190, situate in Centre Hall Borough, Potter twp., Centre co., Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north and eastward by railroad, on the south by Wilson street, and on the west by parts of same lots sold to Fred Kurtz, containing 145 feet on Wilson street, on which are erected a frame ware house and other outbuildings, also a railroad siding thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of W. H. Bartholomew.

No. 5. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Taylor twp., Centre co., Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a maple on the south side of Bald Eagle creek, thence by land of R. Newman, north forty-two degrees east fifty-seven perches to a post, thence north two hundred and twenty seven degrees west twenty perches to a post, thence north fifty two degrees east two perches to a post, thence by land of John Beau south forty-six and three-fourth degrees east one hundred and sixty two perches to stones, thence by land late of Shorb Stewart and Company south forty five and one-half degrees west sixty seven perches to a hickory, thence by land of John Downing north forty six and one-half degrees west one hundred and forty one perches to the place of beginning, containing sixty acres and one hundred and thirty two perches, neat measure. Thereon erected a house. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Emanuel Downing.

No. 6. All the defendants right, title and interest in and to all that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Ferguson twp., Centre county, Pa., bounded on the east by William Garner, on the south by public road, on the west by lands of Albert Hoy, and on the north by lands of D. W. Shivery, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less. Thereon erected a good dwelling house, good barn, and other outbuildings.

No. 7. Also all the defendents right, title and interest in and to all that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Patton twp. Centre county, Pa., bounded on the east by Moses, Thompson, on the south by land of Robert Reed, on the west by land of George Biddle, William Biddle and M. Thompson, containing two hundred and sixty two acres, more or less. Thereon erected a good frame dwelling house, bank barn, and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Guyer Mattern and C. W. Gray, trading as Mattern and Gray.

No. 8. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the twp. of Gregg, county of Centre, and state of Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a white oak, corner of land of Peter Wilson, thence along land of Felix McClintock north thirty three and one-half degrees west one hundred and ninety seven and three-tenth perches to a post, thence by land of Jacob Homan south eighty two degrees west one hundred and fifty four and two tenth perches to a post, thence along lands of Peter Wilson south four degrees east seventy six perches to corner near road, thence along same south eighty six degrees east twenty seven and five-tenth perches to a post, thence north four degrees west one perch to a post, thence along same lands north seventy six and one-half degrees east sixty seven and three-tenth perches to a post, thence along lands of John F. Ross south eighty six and one-half degrees west one hundred and seventy perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and thirty six acres, neat measure. Thereon erected a 2½ story stone dwelling house, bank barn, wagon shed, corn crib and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Homan.

No. 9. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the twp. of Gregg, county of Centre and state of Penna., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at stone corner of lands of I. J. Grenoble and Henry Krumrine, thence by lands of said Krumrine north 29¾ degrees west 14 8-10 perches to Tyrone and Lewisburg R. R, thence by said Railroad south 77 degrees west 54 4-10 perches, thence sauth 13½ degrees west 9 3-10 perches to stones, thence south 70 degrees west 2 perches to stones, thence north 22 degrees west 8 7-10 perches to Tyrone and Lewisburg Railroad, thence by said R. R. south 77 degrees west 15 9-10 perches, thence by lands of Thomas Jamison south 1¼ degrees east 14 perches to stones, thence south 83½ degrees west 15 9 10 perches to stones, thence south 13 degrees east 30 5-10 perches to stones, thence by lands of Leitzell's heirs 70½ degrees east 76 6.10 perches to stones, thence by lands of I. J. Grenoble north 39 degrees east 31 5.10 perches to the place of beginning containing 19 acres and 147 perches, neat measure Excepting and reserving all that certain portion or part of said tract of land sold to Wm. H. Bartholomew by deed dated October 5, 1883, and duly recorded, bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a stone corner thence south 13 degrees east 30 perches to stones, thence north 70½ degrees east 22 4.10 perches, thence north 13 degrees west 36 perches to the centre of the L. & T. R. R., thence along same south 77 degrees west 16 2.10 perches, thence south 13½ degrees west 9 3.10 perches to stones, thence south 70 degrees west 2 perches to the place of beginning, containing 4 acres and 157 perches, neat measure. Thereon erected one house, occupied by James Kennelly, one house occupied by Mrs. Lantz, one house occupied by Henry Rickett, one house occupied by Monroe Alters.

No. 10. Also all that certain piece or tract of land situate near Coburn, Penn twp., Centre co., Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by Penns Creek, on the east by public road, on the west and south by Penna. Railroad company, containing 1¼ acres, more or less. Thereon erected a 2½ story frame dwelling house, stable, grain depot, and part of a coal shed and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of I. J. Grenoble.

No. 11. All that certain piece or tract of land situate in the twp. of Gregg, county of Centre and state of Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone thence by land of W. H. Bloom and I. J. Grenoble south 13 degrees east 30 perches to a stone, thence by land of James Runkle and John H. Leitzell north 70½ degrees east 22 4.10 perches, thence by land of I. J. Grenoble north 13 degrees west 36 perches to the centre of the L. and T. Railroad, thence in same south 77 degrees west 16 2.10 perches, thence south 13½ west 9 3.10 perches to a stone, thence south 70 degrees west 2 perches to the place of beginning, containing 4 acres and 157 perches, neat measure. No buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of W. H. Bartholomew.

No. 12 All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate near the village of Coalville, Spring twp, Centre co. Pa., bounded on the east by the Thomas Estate on the west by D. M. Lieb, on the north by the Thomas Estate, and on the south by land of —— Sweitzer, containing ¼ of an acre, more or less. Thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Stine.

No. 13. All that certain tract of land situate in Curtin township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north and west by land of Curtin & Co., and on the south and east by land of H. P. Watkins, containing about six acres. Thereon erected a two story log dwelling house, log barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of R. M. Watkins.

TERMS—No deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money be paid in full.

W. MILES WALKER,
Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa., July 27. Sheriff.

White and red wheat, rye, shelled corn oats and barley wanted at the Centre Hall Roller Mill—for which the highest market prices will be paid. Grain taken on storage tf

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Work on the Poughkeepsie bridge is being pushed vigorously.

Six new cases of yellow fever were reported at Key West yesterday.

Chattanooga is excited over a rich strike of natural gas near that city.

Mr. Parnell has had a slight relapse. He will go to Ireland to spend the recess.

Thomas Keeler, aged 19, of Syracuse, is under arrest for forging his father's name to a check.

At Malta there have been five new cases of cholera and three deaths.

Editor Grady, who is in Washington, says nearly all the republican office holders in Georgia have been removed, and he is correspondingly happy.

Among the duties of the American consuls in Ireland is the payment to several hundred persons who are on the Untied States pension rolls of their quarterly dues.

Fires in Buffalo damaged the Columbia brewery to the extent of $25,000, and destroyed Clark, Kunz & Co.'s planing mill and several adjoining dwellings; loss, $35,000.

Flint's disability has enabled Daly of the Chicagos to show that he has endurance as well as pluck, perseverance and skill. He caught four out of six games last week. He is only 21 years old.

Bob Ferguson is not generally liked by the members of the western, nor a great many of the eastern clubs, but they obey him with alacrity just the same. Mr. Sullivan is liked about the same way.

Abe Reynolds, a leading member of the salvation army at Northville, N. Y., was working in a well when it caved in and he was buried alive fourteen feet deep. His body was recovered late at night.

Austave Frieglafs, a Chicago mason contractor, committed suicide by shooting himself through the temple. Despondency over losses he had suffered through the strikes of last year was the cause of the act.

The New York train that left Worcester at 8:24, struck a horse and wagon at North Grafton, killing Eddie Ames, of Worcester, and injuring his sister, who was with him, she suffering fractures of both legs and one arm.

Frankie Wise, stepson of S. M. Davis, of Decatur, Ill., was spirited away by a band of gypsies, and was found strung up by the thumbs to a tree at the camp. The gypsies fled and a posse of citizens has started in pursuit.

The entire business portion of San Francisco was shaken by the explosion of the giant powder works at West Berkely, six miles from that city. One Chinaman was killed and four white men and six Chinamen seriously injured.

At the annual convention of the Ancient Order of Foresters at Chicago the announcement that the high court in session at Glasgow had decided to abolish the color line was received defiantly, and a split in the order is threatened.

The Grand Prix de Paris for 1889 has closed with 353 subscribers as against 347 made for 1888. There are no entries from this country. England, however, is well represented with eighty-two entries. There are also five entries from Russia.

Three tramps attacked Adolph Vineman, of West Point, Ky. After robbing and beating him nearly to death they tied him to the railroad track and left him to his fate. His cries attracted attention and he was released before the arrival of a train which was overdue.

Several Paris newspapers announce that the English and French governments have agreed upon the basis of a plan for the neutralization of the Suez canal. A convention embodying these principles, they assert, has been framed, and its signature by the two governments may be expected.

There is reason to believe that several of the convicted Chicago boodlers will get a new trial anyway, even though the state declines to stand the expense. Those of them who are free masons have committed offenses over which the state law has no jurisdiction, but for which they will be undoubtedly tried nevertheless. The trials will be conducted by the lodges of which the guilty persons were members.

A DYNAMITE SENSATION.

Arrest of a French Woman at Cowes with Three Cakes of the Deadly Stuff.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A great sensation has been created at Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, by the arrest of a Fennch woman named Deyroint, on the charge of having dynamite concealed in her baggage. She had taken up her abode at the fashionable Marine hotel, and the descent of the detectives on the place surprised everybody.

It is reported that three small cakes of the explosive were found. What would bring them in a lady's baggage unless for some criminal purpose is the question asked. Under the explosives act passed at the time of the conviction of Gallagher and his associates it was made a felony to possess dynamite under such circumstances.

The proximity of Cowes to the queen's residence, Osborne house, gives the discovery its most startling feature, as the woman may have intended to use it there. This is the police theory.

Says She Was Abducted and Sold.

TOLEDO, O., Aug 12.—The sale of a wife for a glass of wine has created a sensation here and resulted in the arrest of Eugene Severy, of Susquehanna, Pa., and W. J. Cowell, of South Valley, N. Y. The girl who was sold claims that she was abducted from the home of her grandmother and says that she was a member of one of the wealthiest families in Susquehanna. She claims that she was drugged and that when she became conscious she was in Cleveland, O. She joined Eugene Severy, an adventurer, and he, becoming tired of her, as she alleges, sold her to W. S. Cowell of South Valley. She has appealed to the police and the detectives are investigating.

Good and Bad Crops.

LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 14.—The *Journal* published yesterday a synopsis of the crop reports from all portions of Maine. Hay will yield from 25 to 50 per cent. more than last year. There will be less than half the average crop of fruit. There is also no increase in the average of corn. The yield is large. Potatoes average the same as last year. The yield is below the average. They are not bottoming well in some sections, and some are rotting. Oats promised above the average, but are rusting.

California Wants to be Seen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 14.—The state democratic club of California has appointed a committee of seven to consult with the state and city authorities with a view to extending to President Cleveland a formal invitation to visit California.

Burnt Offering.

The fire leaped up, swift, hot and red.
Swift, hot and red, waiting a prey;
The woman came, with swift, light tread
And silently knelt down to lay
Armfuls of leaves upon the fire
As men lay faggots on a pyre.

Armfuls of leaves which had been bright
Like painters' tints six months before,
All faded now, a ghastly sight
Dusty and colorless, she bore,
And knelt and piled them on the fire
As men lay faggots on a pyre.

Watching the crackle and the blaze,
Idly I smiled and idly said:
"Good by, dead leaves, go dead leaves' ways,
Next year there will be more as red."
The woman turned from the fire
Looked up as from a funeral pyre.

saw my idle words had been
Far crueler than I could know,
And made an old wound bleed again.
"These are not leaves" she whispered low,
"That I am burning in the fire,
But days—it is a funeral pyre."

WICKED "RED DAN."

"Oh, my bird! my poor Danny, come back to me!"

The appeal is made by a young girl who stands in the open window of a four-story building overlooking a narrow court. A flaxen-haired beauty she is, with large, lustrous, gray eyes, frank, somewhat childish countenance that bears the mark of close confinement and unceasing toil. A white apron covers the front of a neat-fitting print dress, with no ornament at throat or wrists, since Susan Slayne is only a sewing girl, and it requires all her capabilities to make both ends meet without indulging herself in luxuries that most women's hearts regard as necessaries of life. Day in and day out Little Susie toils at her machine for the great firm of Grind & Keep, shirt-makers and furnishing goods manufacturers. Not a companion has Susie save Red Dan, the wild robin her brother Jack gave her two years before she left her country home to seek her fortune in the great city. Orphaned at sixteen; driven from home by adverse circumstances, with brother Jack at sea, Susie sought employment and found it where, by practicing the utmost economy, she manages to keep soul and body together and retain Red Dan by her for company. By accident the door of the cage falls open and Red Dan takes advantage of the situation to hop to the window-sill. Susie sees the movement and springs from her chair in alarm.

"No, no; Danny must not go out there."

But the robin, with a glad chirp, spreads his wings and is gone out into the sunny air that is fast becoming crisp with the near close of the autumn day. And there in the window stood poor Susie, wringing her pink hands, in an attitude of complete despair. Below sounded a step. The girl does not heed the sound. She is oblivious to every thing but the bird, which has found a perch across the court, on the roof of a sharp gable at least sixty feet distant.

"Hello! What's the trouble, Susie?"

At sound of this voice the girl glances downward to see a stalwart youth crossing the court. He has passed under her window and is looking upward.

"My bird, Danny," articulates she, pointing across the way and upward.

The young man seems to understand. He disappears, and in a little time stands beside Susie, who is calling to the bird in a vain effort to attract the feathered songster's attention; but master robin refuses to be beguiled back to his prison. He is now free. He plumes himself, and gazes about with the air of one fully aware of the truth. Poor Susie calls in vain. Ah! poor heart! she will be indeed lonely without Red Dan for a companion.

"Dear, dear, murmured the girl. How provoking you are, Danny, to leave me so. You are lost now, and will never come back!"

There is a sob in the poor girl's voice that seems to touch the heart of the strong-limbed youth at her side.

"Wait," he says, "Permit one to try my persuasive powers on Red Dan. I think he remembers my voice."

Leaning far out and forming a tunnel of his hands, he calls gently, coaxingly, the name of the obstinate robin. First low and soft, then, perceiving that this has no effect, raising his voice to a higher, less musical key. The bird is not to be coaxed or wheedled. He hops along the ridge of the steep slate roof, and seems to mock at the grief of his poor little mistress.

"Oh, Dan, Dan, my poor fellow!" moans the girl, still wringing her pretty, pink hands.

Her companion starts, and a bit of red steals into his smooth, sunbrowned cheeks. His brown eyes, honest and full of frank light, regard the bowed little figure, and his broad chest heaves.

"Poor Dan!"

Once that expression had been uttered regarding himself, and then it sounded so strange, coming from the lips of sweet Susie Slayne.

Dan Hurlock straightens his rather slender form, and bending low, says suddenly: "Don't cry for the naughty robin, Susie, I will get him for you."

He waits not for further converse but speeds from the room. Dan is a skillful climber, and he has formed a desperate resolve. Brushing aside her tears Susie leans her pretty face on her hand and watches the movement of the bird. Occasionally she calls his name, but he continued to remain oblivious of the girl's presence, cunning fellow. The roof opposite is after the gothic, and very steep, much higher than the block that Susie occupies. It covers the main building of a boy's school, and the sewing girl has often watched the movements in the rooms opposite and wondered if she would ever be able to complete the education begun in the village school years before.

Suddenly she starts and lifts her pretty chin from her palm. She sees the bare head of a man; it is not thrown to her vision from the school-room, but from one of the many rooms to the left of the sharp, slate covering of the seminary. She watches the moving man with an intensity that is absolutely painful. He is now crossing the roof of a large block that is only separated from the seminary building by a narrow lane. In his hand is a coiled rope. What will he do with this? Susie is not held long in suspense.

Once, twice, thrice he hurls a noose at one of the great chimneys. The third throw secures a hold, and then he is climbing, going up, up until the roof and chimney hide him from view. No one seems to see the daring youth save the girl at the window—she watches and waits with an intensity of feeling that is painful, wondering and alarmed at the sight. After a minute a curly brown head comes to view above the ridge of the seminary roof. Susie stands breathless as a brown hand moves along toward the fugitive robin, and then—the bird is gone! With a defiant, wicked little twitter, master robin spreads his wings and alights on the peak of a narrow gable far out of the climber's reach.

"Oh, dear!"

It was a natural exclamation of girlish petulence and disappointment. Dan Hurlock does not mean to give up so. He draws himself to the ridgepole, and with startling suddenness rises to his feet. A thrill shoots through his breast as he towers thus above all the buildings in the vicinity; a vast, airy expanse about him, the world in miniature below. That thrill of conscious danger sends the blood from the brown cheek, and fills the frank brown eyes with a scared look not pleasant to see.

"Go back, Dan, you can not get the bird!"

But Hurlock heeds not the warning voice of Susie. He means to capture his obstinate namesake if possible. Sinking back the youth calls gently the name of the robin. The bird darts into the air, flutters a moment over the young man's head, then settles within six feet of him on the slate below—just beyond reach. Hurlock lies flat and begins to slide down the steep descent. At length he clings to the ridge with one hand above, while with the other he reaches down after the bird.

The provoking little redbreast is just beyond his grasp. It, too, is clinging for a foothold. Again Hurlock calls, but Red Dan only tips his head with an expression of extreme wisdom, seems to listen a moment, then hop just a little farther away.

The young climber makes one more supreme effort to seize the bird, and then his hold on the ridge relaxes—he is lost! A cry of horror falls from the lips of Susie, who has watched every movement of the daring youth. She closes her eyes as the sound of a sliding body grates on her senses—the next sound will be that awful thud one hundred feet below! A moment thus, then a dead, awful silence that is more terrible than the crash of ten thousand cannon.

Susie ventures to look. Half way down the steep roof of the seminary is Dan Hurlock, lying flat, clinging, yet moving slowly, an inch a second to the awful doom that awaits him below! The horrors of that moment no pen can describe. She can not see his face, consequently is spared the ghastly horror depicted there. And then, with a meek and humble twitter, as if penitent for a sin, Red Dan flies in at the window and perches on his mistress' shoulder. But the bird is nothing now. With dilating eyes, heaving boson and almost pulseless heart, Susie watches the man who is slowly yet surely sliding to an awful doom. Far out she leans, as if by inspiration, as she sees a man's face at the window opposite, she screams loudly:

"Help! Help! Help!"

Each cry is louder than the preceding one. The opposite window opens, and one of the teachers looks over at the wild-eyed, white-faced girl, who seems in such sore distress.

"He is on the roof! Quick! The rope is on the other side! Go up that way and save him!" screams Susie in a voice husky with the horror that consumes her.

"On the roof? The rope? I do not understand," says the man.

Susie realizes that it will soon be too late, that any movement to save Dan Hurlock must be made at once. This thought cools her blood like ice, and she tells the trouble in swift, calm words that can not be mistaken. The man leaves the window, and once more the eyes of Susie are fixed on the clinging youth opposite.

"Courage, Dan. Cling! Cling! Help is coming!"

The voice of the girl reaches his ear, but he can say nothing; even speech he feels will loosen his cling to the slates.

His clothes are coarse and rough, his feet are shoeless, and this fact alone has thus far deferred his doom; but he feels all support giving way, slowly yet surely he is going to the verge of an awful abyss. It is a hundred feet from the projecting eaves to the court below. Red Dan, the cause of all the mischief, is forgotten now. There is no help, no hope. Such is the pale youth's thought, yet he hugs that expanse of slate with the desperate energy of despair. A vast, spotted expanse stretches under his blurred vision, as his face is pressed against the cold slate. His hands are downward, pressing against the steep with such force as to almost burst the skin; and yet, inch by inch he is moving downward!

How soon he will reach the verge he has no means of knowing, but even at the present rate of progress it can be but a matter of a few minutes only. At any moment, too, he may touch upon a smooth surface (the slates have thus far been rough) and find himself precipitated suddenly into the abyss below. Awful moment! Awful thought! To the bursting brain of Dan Hurlock it seems as though all the world is dancing a mad jig about his perch on that broad expanse of roof.

"Cling, Dan, cling!"

The voice of Susie is wafted to the strained senses of the slipping victim of his own rashness. There is nothing musical in her voice, but rather the wail of one in despair. Dan does cling, but his arms ache, his limbs are racked, tremulous and sore—the roar of some invisible storm penetrates his brain. Slowly he moves. Ha! a smooth spot! He is going down, down to his doom! Susie utters a wild cry and sinks to her knees, with an awful sense of horror in her heart. Even then a noosed rope is flung over the sharp roof, but it comes too late, too late! Susie's blue eyes are covered—she waits the awful sound of the death-fall, waits and still waits. It does not come.

Once more she dares to look. On the verge, his feet dangling above the awful abyss, is the doomed youth. A man's face appears above the ridge full thirty feet distant, and his hand clutches a rope, at one end of which is a large noose. This goes down, down, with slow precision, and finally touches the brown curls of Hurlock. His hands clinch the last row of slate; he hangs half over the eaves, clinging with death-like tenacity.

That moment Dan Hurlock suffered ten thousand deaths. An awful sense of the great height masters him, and drops of sweat almost like heart's blood oozes from his clammy face. And then the touch of the rope thrills to his marrow. He realizes that one is above, come to his recue, and yet it can be of no avail.

If he releases one hand to seize the rope, that instant he will go over into space. He is barely able with both hands to cling to his perch, and oh, how weak and faint he feels in that terrible moment of bitter suspense.

"The rope—can you not grasp it? No? Well, raise your head, and I will drop it over."

Dan Hurlock hears the words, but he can not obey. He dare not utter a word, even to attempt it would hurl him to eternity he believes. The rope slides against the youth's head as the man above urges action. Ah! to lift his face an inch would seal Dan Hurlock's fate. How tired his arms, his limbs. His hands are blistered; they are becoming moist, and begin to lose their tenacious grip—they are slipping! He moves! he is going over; he is lost! A touch against his cheek. He opens his lips to utter a gasping cry; something fills them—the rope! His teeth close about the hempen cord; his jaws have not been weakened. As the weak, moist hand slip away, Dan Hurlock hangs swaying, with a firm clasp of the teeth in the rope, and this alone saves him. Not long thus, then he thrusts an arm through the noose that quickly closes about it at the shoulder, tightening with a biting grip; then all strength forsakes the young climber; the world is swept away in black unconsciousness. A long, quivering cry from across the court.

Susie Slayne has witnessed all, and when she realizes that Dan Hurlock is safe, she sinks speechless to a low chair. The touch of a tiny point against her cheek rouses her. Susie turns her face, and there, on the back of her chair, sits Red Dan, his head bent aside, one eye half closed, looking as wise and solemn as an owl.

"Oh, you wicked bird!"

Up springs Susie, abustle with new life and activity, although it will be many days before she recovers from the shock of that ten minutes' awful experience. Red Dan goes back into his cage, and an hour later, when the teacher from the opposite window assures her that Dan is alive and doing well, though yet very weak, Susie smiles and assures herself that she is happy. It was an awful experience, however, one that will always be remembered with a shudder. The lover's quarrel that had separated Dan Hurlock and Susie weeks before, happily terminated with Red Dan's escapade, and the reader may be sure the quarrel was never renewed.

She Knew His Habits.

"Seen anything of my husband?" demanded a woman one day this week of an officer in front of the postoffice.

"No, ma'am; has he disappeared mysteriously?"

"Naw! he came down town the same as usual this morning, but dinner has been ready a nour and it's all getting cold and he isn't back yet."

"You have been to this office, I suppose?"

"No, sir, I haven't. I've no time to fool away looking for him there. Say, is there a sick horse at any of the livery stables?"

"Not that I know of."

"Been any dog-fights around lately?"

"Haven't heard of any."

"Any ten-cent show or target gun in town?"

"All gone, madam."

"Any man in a wagon selling brass jewelry?"

"Guess not."

"No fire anywhere in town?"

"No."

"No pools being sold anywhere on some horse race, or trial going on in justice court?"

"Not any."

"No man selling medicine on the street, no circus bills just pasted up anywhere, no woman walking a tight rope?"

"Not a one."

"Well, that's peculiar—I can't see where John can be."

"There's a couple of Frenchmen with a tame cinnamon bear down on the avenue, madam."

"That's it, that's it—I didn't think to ask about tame bears! While the potatoes are getting cold as a stone he is down there making up a purse of seventy-five cents to see the bear climb a telegraph pole! I'll go right down—you watch and see if he isn't up to the house inside of ten minutes!"

England's Poets Laureate.

The following are the names of the poets laureate of England and the time they occupied that office:

Edmund Spencer, 1591-1599.
Samuel Daniel, 1599-1619.
Ben Johnson, 1619-1637.
William Davenant, 1637-1668.
Interregnum.
John Dryden, 1670-1689.
Thomas Shadwell, 1689-1692.
Nahum Tate, 1692-1715.
Nicholas Rowe, 1715-1718.
Lawrence Eusben, 1718-1730.
Colley Cibber, 1730-1757.
William Whitehead, 1757-1785.
Thomas Wharton, 1785-1790.
Henry James Pye, 1790-1813.
Robert Southey, 1813-1843.
William Wordsworth, 1843-1850.
Alfred Tennyson, 1850.

—The brooch has taken the place of the small cravat pin, and is worn generally with the severe tailor-made costumes, and is in harmony with the plainness of the effect.

TUSKS AND HIDES.

Wonderful Hunting Trophies of the Maharajah of Kuch Behar.

The maharajah of Kuch Behar, who has come to England to compliment the queen on her jubilee, has brought a collection of hunting trophies from his own dominions. It will be remembered that the mimic Indian jungle which excited so much interest at the last great exhibition at South Kensington was contributed by his royal highness, who still speaks with pleasure of its popularity here. The tigers from that scene now form part of a tropical group, with trees, long grass, and everything complete in the maharajah's palace. The collection which he has now in this country includes the remains of tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, buffaloes, leopards and bears, all shot by the maharajah, who is a mighty hunter, and always ready to welcome English sportsmen. When at home he can show visitors fine sport, particularly with the rhinoceros, which is frequently found in Kuch Behar.

One of trophies alluded to was the skin of a tiger measuring eleven feet two inches from the nose to the tip of the tail. It is the largest ever secured in Kuch Behar, if not in the whole of India. The animal, while in the act of charging, was killed by his Highness with a single shot. The elephant's skull and tusks in the collection are exceptional, inasmuch as they belonged not to a wild beast, but to a tame one. It had, however, become "musty"—a condition feared in the case of the late lamented Jumbo—and after knocking down another elephant attacked a keeper. Fortunately the man escaped the elephant's tusks, but his ribs were broken by his head.

There are also the head and horns of a wild buffalo or Arnee bull, which achieved distinction just before his death. Having taken up his quarters near a village, he was visited by several natives, whereupon he returned the compliment by killing two of them. Then the maharajah arrived, and the bull lost forever his chance for further glory. All the trophies are in the hands of Mr. Rowland Ward Piccadilly, who has with great skill prepared them for ornamental and useful purposes in the maharajah's palace. Out of the rhinoceros hide he has by a process of his own manufactured some beautiful tables, whips, letter racks, card trays, inkstands and so on. They are semi-transparent, of the color of amber, and, while taking a brilliant polish, show, in some cases, the grain of the skin through the smooth, level surface.

A Rumpus Among the Jewelry.

Scene: A jewelry store — Time: Midnight. The stillness is suddenly broken by a music box striking up a lively waltz. A couple of bronze statues on a shelf, inspired by the music commenced to waltz. "Don't tread on my corn," cried a gilded Ceres, drawing away her horn of plenty, provoking a retort from one of the dancers to the effect that they had had a plenty of that horn.

"Can't we ring in?" shouts a box of finger ornaments, all together. A Louis Quartorze Clock on a shelf holds its hands in front of its face to hide its blushes and cries "Watch!" A watch responds that if it was fixed to strike like the clock is he would soon stop such goings on. "Hush that racket," comes from a delicate piece of jewelry in a case, "it makes my ear-ring." Its candleous, so it is," cried a golden candlesticks, "and the proprietor ought to be informed of it." "Broach the subject to him then," said a Maud S. scarf pin in the form of a horse-shoe. "Won't somebody take that music box and locket?" cried a watch seal. "Wish a burglar would come in and goblet," snapped a bright-eyed diamond that was playing solitaire in a velvet case. "Or caster into the cellar," put in a necklace. "Pitcher into the alley," snapped a gold collar button.

Just before coming to the wind-up the music box ran down, the waltz concluded and silence resumed command.

The English Royal Plate.

The royal plate, which is probably the finest in the world, is used at the state banquets. It is usually kept in two strong rooms at Windsor castle, and is valued at £2,000,000. The gold service, which was purchased by George IV. from Rundell & Bridge, dines 130 persons, and the silver wine cooler, which he bought about the same time, holds two men, who could sit in it comfortably. It is inclosed with plate glass, and the splendid chasing occupied two years.

There are some quaint old pieces in the royal collection which belonged to Queen Elizabeth, having been taken from the Spanish armada, and others were brought from India, Burmah and China, and there is one cup which belonged to Charles XII of Sweden. The vases, cups, candelabra and fancy pieces are usually displayed on the huge sideboards at each end of the table of St. George's hall when a state banquet takes place. There is a peacock of precious stones valued at £40,000. The body and tail are composed of solid gold, profusely studded with pearls, diamonds, rubies and emeralds. The tiger's head, known as Tippoo's footstool, is formed of silver gilt, with eyes of rock crystal and a tongue of solid gold. These two trophies of oriental extravagance were taken at Seringapatam, and presented subsequently to George III. There are an immense number of gold shields, some of which are richly ornamented. One of these was formed of snuff boxes under the direction of George IV, and is valued at £10,000. There are thirty dozen of plates, which were bought by that sovereign at a cost of £11,000.

To prevent haystacks firing, scatter a few handfuls of common salt between each layer. The salt, by absorbing the humidity of the hay, not only prevents its fermentation and consequent heating, but it also adds a salty taste to this forage, which all cattle like; besides, it stimulates their appetite and assists their digestion, and so preserves them from many diseases.

FASHION NOTES.

—Silk and wool, velvet and wool, and solid woolen are all used by French dressmakers for church and promenade dress. Elaborate passementerie trimmings are seen on many of the new dresses; these trimmings are longer than any before imported, and they match the color of the dress. A stylish cashmere dress of heliotrope plaid in huge blocks of broken lines was combined with plain cashmere. Reversing the usual order, the plaid was used in the basque and full long drapery, while the skirt was of plain goods laid in large side plaits. A large, slender point of silk cord passementerie extended from the collar to the waist at the back, and a similar point formed the rest. Large passementerie ornaments with many hanging cords were placed on the underskirt to form a panel where the drapery parted. A stylish dress of that purplish shade of cashmere called crushed strawberry was trimmed with a fancy-striped silk of moire and satin. Brown wool, combined with a brocade of old rose, was still another costume. The French tailor dresses are quite elaborately embroidered with lines of feather-stitching in white silk on brown or blue cloth. The edge of the overskirt is finished in this way. The underskirt and sometimes a line of feather-stitching is placed up the dart seams. The bodice is then finished with a shirt vest of white surah extending from the collar to the waist line, or with a short vest reaching only to the top of the darts, and finished by a square of dark velvet the shade of the dress. Irregularity is the feature of all the French draperies, which, while they are very full and long, are very eccentric; the two materials used in the costumes are so woven together by the dressmaker's fancy that no two dresses seem to be alike. Costumes of black Chantilly and the less expensive Spanish and French laces are extensively used over inexpensive satin, either black or heliotrope. White lace dresses over heliotrope are also shown; these are looped up with long clusters of heliotrope ribbon and finished with peasant waists of heliotrope satin, full lace guimps and lace sleeves.

—In this weather red seems a hot color to be worn, and yet there is hardly a toilet in which red does not play its part. A gray dress is relieved by a red hat or bonnet, with a red parasol. There are some charming French gowns which are notable for three goffered flounces at the hem, replacing the ordinary kilting, and the drapery, which forms folds at the waist, being closely stitched down. The cotton dresses now are noted for their simple, good style. Ecru and red stripes are much worn, and the skirts are made with broad box-plaits over foundations well petticoated beneath, in which lies half the secret of their good appearance. To the uninitiated the skirts of the day might have no foundation at all; but this is far from being the case; there are plenty of plaitings and underplaitings which keep them well in form. Checks require much cleverness of arrangement. A blue-and-white-checked cotton, with standing tufts on the surface, was draped in such a way that all the checks fell diagonally. Stone and blue form a happy mixture which finds favor now, and some pretty dresses in stripes of that tone are to be seen in most fashionable gatherings.

—Black lace is still much the fashion for dresses and one of the newest kinds is the Marguerite, the fortunate manufacturer of which realized a considerable sum. The pattern consists of graduated Marguerite blossoms, in perpendicular lines; it is well wrought, fine and silky. This lace is draped over black, but the necessary touches of color are given by three bands of ribbon carried beneath the lace across the front, forming points on one side and bows on the other. The new Gobelines blue had been chosen, and the stylish bodice had a V-shaped piece of velvet of the same tone introduced back and front, with ribbon velvet braces covered with lace, a high standing collar of the velvet, and sleeves, with trimmings of lace on the outside, and a sort of cap to the elbow formed of the black lace.

—Challie in solid colors, striped, dotted, floral or foliated, seems to partake in the general improvement noticeable in other light wool, veilings, canvas goods, and the like. Nun's veiling can now be had in such a variety of colors, qualities and combinations that the infinity of even French caprice can find wherewithal to gratify its changing moods. Muslins and lawns also follow the lead of their more solid rivals in the matter of ornamentation, and show every conceivable variety of loom and hand-wrought embroidery, close or open designs, and not unfrequently combining both in one piece of goods.

—The "Beatrice" driving coat is a new model in utility wraps, designed by an English house in Paris, and highly popular in America. The coat is of exquisitely fine cloth in invisible checks or stripes, and is made in single or double-breasted styles, the seams of the coat double-stitched and lapping on the outside. Large English pockets are placed on either side and on the left breast, and good-sized buttons of old silver and enamel are set down the front. One model made of dark-blue cloth barred with Japanese red is accompanied by a red silk vest, fastened with dark-blue buttons. The hood at the back is lined with the same rich color.

—Sleeves are wonderfully improved and much more becoming than those of last season. A particularly pretty style appeared on a dinner gown; it came to the elbow with revers of embroidery inside the arm, outside there fell a graceful rounded lappet piece of lace and ribbon, which, throwing the arm in shadow, gave it much rounded grace. This gown, which was of the vieux rose tone, was remarkable for a distinct train, and slanted at the end so as to form a point. It had a panel of magnificent embroidery, row upon row of metallic guipure, bordered with pea-sized beads, each row of a different metallic tinge.

HORSE NOTES.

—Astral, the mare that lowered her record to 2.18 at Cleveland, is a very large bay, 16.2, by August Belmont, dam by Mambrino Patchen.

—The French mutuels proved a failure at Saratoga, as they did most everywhere in the West, and after two days they were discontinued.

—Major B. G. Thomas, of the Dixiana Stud, Kentucky, who was not expected to live, was convalescing at last accounts. This will be pleasing news to his many friends.

—The McLeod that has been doing so well through the West is a chestnut stallion, 15.1 hands, weighing 950 pounds, 8 years old, by Saturn, son of Satelite, dam Madge by Rob Roy. This is his second year on the turf. He is owned by Harry Chamberlain, of Arapahoe, Neb. and was bred by Hon. George W. Dorsey, of Fremont.

—F. Garry, of New York city, has bought from the estate of Alden Goldsmith, Washingtonville, N. Y., the gelding Walnut, 2.19½, foaled in 1875, brown, by Florida, dam Relief, for $2325. W. Burgess, of Woodstock, Ontario, Canada, has bought from the same estate the stallion Tom Carlyle, foaled in 1883, by Volunteer, dam Nora, by Peacemaker, for $1625.

—J. G. Coster and Major Dickinson, of New York, have made a wager of $5000 each on the relative positions of Garnet and Prince Wilkes at the close of the great $10,000 race to be trotted at Hartford next month, the former gentleman backing Garnet. This is especially interesting, as naming two of the probable starters in the great trotting event of the year. If both come to the wire in good shape the race between them will be a close one.

—We met Mr. Henry B. Sire, the owner of Harry Wilkes, a few days ago. When asked what he thought about the recent trot between Patron and Harry Wilkes he said: "Harry Wilkes was defeated. The little horse, as you well know, has been shipped around a great deal, and has traveled from the Pacific Ocean to the Atlantic and partly back again within the last six months, and, naturally he was stale when he met Patron and had lost his speed, and that was just what ailed him. Frank Van Ness has telegraphed Mr. Sire that he will let up on Harry for about two weeks and he will not trot him at Buffalo; then if Patron or any other trorting horse, mare or gelding wants to make a match they can be accommodated, but Mr. Sire would like nothing better than to have Wilkes try conclusions with Patron again.

—The special prizes at the Cleveland meeting were distributed as follows; Silver wine set, offered by J. L. Hudson, for animal winning the race of the greatest number of heats, to the brown mare Jennie Lind; silver ice pitcher, offered by E. M. McGillin & Co., went to the chestnut stallion McLeod, as the winner of the fastest fifth heat as compared with the first track harness, offered by W. A. King, went to Clara, she winning "fifth money" in the 2.25 stake race; silver cup offered by P. L. Miles, for the handsomest winner, was awarded to the bay mare Belle Hamlin by the committee, composed of J. B. Perkins, David Bonner and L. Broadhead; the antique bronze urn offered by James Moriarty for the Ohio bred horse trotting the best race went to Faro, the silver cup (and it was a beauty) offered by the Kennard House for the driver winning the greatest number of heats went to the popular and ever-pleasant Horace Brown.

—Bob Allen, E. J. Baldwin's assistant trainer, has this to say of Miss Ford: "That filly is a puzzle to all of us. We can't account for her tantrums except on the ground of downright meanness. In fact, she is as mean and sulky as she can be, and runs good and kind only when she feels like it. In her race in California she was the same way, and she has more than once taken a sulking fit in a race, losing a lot of ground, and then, coming with a tremendous rush on the stretch won after all. But it is a risky business to back her, because you can't tell when she will be in the mood to give you a run for your money. When she ran against Hanover she made a bad impression, but the fact of it was she sulked, and that settled it, but after sulking, and apparently going to lose second money, she took it into her head to go along about her business and landed second money easily enough. As to being off, there is nothing in that; she is as good now, I think, as she ever was. Volante, too, appears to be doing finely at present."

—D. D. Withers, owner of the colt Laggard that beat Hanover, says: "He is a sluggish colt that needs a lot of riding, and can rate along over a distance very well, but he hasn't speed enough to beat good ones. Why, just see, he had seventeen minutes the best of Hanover—that's no credit to him. Besides, look at the time, 2.14—that's no race. Hanover's amiss. A horse must have a limit; he's been kept at it too long." Laggard is by Uncas, and Mr. Withers thus relates how he got hold of the stallion: "Well, I had followed Uncas for years, hoping to get him. You see, I always liked the colt. I had seen his brother Wanderer run, and knew the family was a first-class one. I saw Uncas as a yearling, at Alexander's farm, and made up my mind to buy him. When the time came for the Woodburn sale of 1877 I went to Kentucky for that purpose, and stopped at Keene Richards'. Mr. Richards and Mr. Robert Johnson accompanied me to the sale in a wagon belonging to Mr. Richards. Like horsemen, we all got talking, and the negro driver suddenly found he had mistaken the road and landed us in Versailles. We were six miles from Woodburn, and the time before the sale was short. When we reached there the sale had begun, and I found that I had lost Uncas. Mr. Lorillard had bought him for $3100. I watched his career closely. He was a splendid race horse. I always wanted him, and when Mr. Lorillard offered him for sale I got him at last. He reminds me more of Lexington than any of Lexington's sons."

FARM NOTES.

YOUNG CHICKENS.—Chickens should be fed at least four times a day until they are twelve weeks old, and for the next few weeks three times a day. Then separate from the rest all the pullets and as many of the best cockerels as will be needed for breeders, and feed them and the old fowls twice a day. The remaining cockerels should be allowed to range only in a good-sized yard, and should be still fed three times a day. If possible to avoid doing so, never feed corn-meal clear, but mix with it one-half its bulk of shorts or fine feed. For chickens the finer the feed the better. If it is wet with hot water and allowed to cool before feeding, it is best. Feed corn, oats, oatmeal, cracked corn, meat, etc. Do not feed chickens wheat until they are at least five or six weeks old.

In cold weather, or when fowls are confined, feed plenty of scraps, shell, ground bone and cut hay. Let the last stand in water several hours after being cut before feeding. Chopped beets cabbage, boiled turnips and potatoes are excellent. A great many poultry-men say. "Don't get your fowls too fat." Good advice; but, "Don't let them get too lean," is as good at all times, and better during molting. Do not feed young chickens on good, fresh eggs boiled, as very often advised. It will not pay. Sell the eggs; one seldom gets less than 12 cents per pound for eggs, and he can buy good, fresh shanks for 3 or 4 cents per pound. Boil them well, use the water to wet the feed, chop the meat, give a small quantity each day for a week or two and it will answer the purpose as well as boiled eggs, if not better, says the Rural New Yorker.

TO FATTEN A LEAN HORSE.—To render a lean horse quietly plump and pleasing to the eyes of the amateur, he is usually fed on half an allowance of hay, a few oats, and a large mash of boiled barley daily. To contribute to the good mellow coat he may besides receive about a pound of linseed cake, and should be kept in a rather warm stable. The dealer treats the poor horse preparing for sale much as the farmer does his feeding cattle. Exercise is restricted to the amount sufficient to maintain a fair appetite, and prevent thick legs and other evils so apt to follow from a disturbance in the balance between food and work. A horse thus kept for six or eight weeks will appear plump, but he has no condition for work, and if senselessly put to hard work will not only quickly lose the beef thus laid on, but will also probably fall from diseases or lameness. With more sense and safety a lean horse in good health may be tolerably rapidly improved in appearance, and also in working condition, liberal feeding and light work, and thus treated will be greatly more serviceable than if his beef and fat had been piled on him as if he had been a feeding ox.

A NUMBER of persons have tried to find money in plants, and failed. On the other hand a Hungarian scientist tried to find plants in money and succeeded. The money was in the form of bank notes, even those which had been in circulation but a short time. To be sure, the plants are so very small that a powerful microscope is required to see them. Nevertheless they are as much plants as is a pumpkin vine, or an oak tree. What is lacking in the size of the plants, is made up in that of their names. One of them is Saccharomyces cerevisæ, another Pleurococcus monetarum, and so on. These little plants with such large names, can grow and multiply in the substance of a bank bill, and the matters that adhere to it, without its owner being any the wiser for it.

AN Eastern poultry keeper says that where a large field of tobacco is grown the turkey will do efficient work destroying the large green worms that so often do so much damage. A turkey hen and her brood will search every hill, and not a single plant will be missed. They are very fond of the worms, which serve as animal food, and they save much labor, as those who grow tobacco know that it is often necessary to go over the crop every day in order to kill the worms, which is a very tedious job. The turkeys eat many grasshoppers, as well as slugs of various kinds.

IN fruit-growing remember that fruit are like grain and vegetable crops in this, that they must have manure to keep up the fertility. Unlike vegetables and grain, however, their feeding roots are mostly at the serface. It is best, therefore, annually to top-dress fruit trees. If manure cannot be had any fresh earth from ditches or roadsides spread a half an inch or so under the trees will have a wonderful effect. Indeed, we do not know but that for the pear tree a thin layer of road sand is one of the best of manures. We have seen apples thrive amazingly with a coating of coal ashes.

KEEPING BEES THE OLD WAY. A correspondent who has had experience in keeping bees says that the old way of allowing bees to cast swarms whenever they are inclined to do is better than the artificial system of dividing the colonies, as now so largely practiced among beekeepers. He calls the first "God's way" and the latter "Man's way" of doing things: He says that by putting on boxes for surplus honey early in spring, when the bees and flowers are ready for operation, they are at once occupied, and the bees will work with a will to fill them. He says that his colonies do not all cast swarms in a season, and nearly one-half of the strongest stock continue to work storing honey in boxes all through the season, seemingly without thought of casting a swarm. We have no doubt that the system of dividing colonies and frequently disturbing the bees during the working season is often more injurious than beneficial.

HOLSTEIN cattle seem to be giving splendid satisfaction in all parts of the world, says an exchange. If a man desires to buy cattle for milk, butter, cheese and beef, Holsteins fill the bill, no matter where he lives, so he have feed for them.

HOUSEHOLD.

PRUNES.—Prunes prepared with gelatine are relished by invalids, and may be eaten for dessert with cream. Stew one pound of prunes in enough water to cover them until they are quite soft. While they are cooking soak one ounce of gelatine in a little water. When the prunes are cooked strain the water from them into a sauce-pan; add to it the dissolved gelatine and a cup of sugar, and simmer gently. Remove the seeds from the prunes and then put the prunes into the sauce pan; simmer for ten minutes, and turn into molds that have been wet with cold water. Set upon ice or in a cold place to stiffen.

BRAIN FRITTERS.—After washing and ridding the brains of fibre and skin drop them into boiling water and cook gently for fifteen minutes, then throw into ice-cold water. When they are stiff and white wipe and mash them to a batter with a wooden spoon, seasoning with salt and pepper. Beat into this an egg, half a cup of milk and two or three tablespoonfuls of prepared flour. Fry a little in the boiling fat before venturing more, drop in by the tablespoonful, fry quickly, shake in a heated colander to free them of fat and serve very hot. They are nice.

HORSE CAKES.—Many people have peculiar fancy for these plain cakes, eaten first in early childhood; hence we are glad to give a tried recipe for them, such as can be made at home to please the children, old and young. Two quarts of flour, one quart of molasses (not syrup), one cupful of sugar, half a cupful of ginger, four teaspoonfuls of soda, a cupful of sour cream and a heaping tablespoonful of lard. Sift the flour first and then sprinkle the ginger well through it; and the sugar and molasses, putting in lastly the soda dissolved in sour cream. Of course, you must have from the tinner a cutter shaped like a horse if you would have the delight of the children perfect.

PRESERVED GINGER PUDDINGS.—Take three eggs, three ounces of sugar three ounces of butter, three ounces of flour, one-half pint of cream, four ounces of preserved ginger, a small pinch of salt. Put butter, cream and sugar into a stew-pan, and the moment it begins to simmer take off fire and add flour, stirring well; put back on fire and stir a few moments, then add eggs, and mix well; then put in ginger, cut in small pieces. Pour in buttered mold and steam for an hour. Serve hot, with sauce made from syrup of ginger, a little cream and a few blanched and pounded almonds, with sugar, if needed.

SHIRRED EGGS.—Brush with your pastry brush enough butter on the inside of the little china sauce-pan to cover it. Then break in one or two eggs, set the dish in the oven until the white sets, sprinkle with salt and pepper and serve on the dish. This is also called "egg sur plat," when breadcrumbs are sprinkled upon the buttered surface. Any small white "baker," as the little oblong dishes are called, will serve as well as the more fanciful Swiss ones that have feet.

THIS sweet dish is recommended: Boil some rice quite soft, and when it is dry mix it with a boiled custard of three eggs and a pint of milk flavored with vanilla; maraschine may be added. And a little stewed fruit or jam and half a pint of whipped cream. Mix thoroughly, pour it into a mold, set in the ice until quite firm and then turn it into a dish and serve.

ALMOND MACAROONS are made by taking half a pound of almonds (prepared as for almond cake, half a pound of sugar, the whites of two eggs, rubbed together with a spoon. Dip your hands in cold water and roll the preparation into a ball shape and the size of a nutmeg; place them on the white paper one inch apart. When all are done dip your fingers in cold water and press them a little flat. Put in a cool oven; in three-quarters of an hour they will be done.

PEACHES AND TAPIOCA.—A nice dish for dessert is made by soaking half a pint of tapioca in cold water for two hours, then let it boil gently until it softens; slice canned peaches and put into a pudding-dish, and pour the tapioca over them: bake until the tapioca is perfectly tender; serve with sugar and cream. Dried or evaporated peaches may be used for this dish, and if they are properly cooked and softened it is almost as good as when the canned fruit is used.

MARYLAND BISCUIT.—To two pounds of flour add two ounces of lard well rubbed in, one tablespoonful of salt and one pint of cold water. Work the dough until in shape, lay it on a solid place, like a meat block, and pound it with the back of an ax. Fifteen minutes pounding makes them very good, but half an hour's makes them better. Break off pieces of dough and work into biscuits. Bake thoroughly about half an hour. They are very good.

LYONNAISE POTATOES.—Put a pint of milk into a frying pan, add a piece of butter the size of a walnut, some salt and pepper; let it boil; take a heaping teaspoonful of corn flour, mix with a little cold milk in a frying pan, keep stirring all the time; have ready six or seven good sized Irish potatoes, peeled and cut into thin slices; put them into a pan with a little parsley and an onion chopped small; cover them with a plate and let them stew gradually for fifteen minutes; send to the table in a covered dish.

APPLE PUFFS.—Take a pint of flour to which (before sifting) you have a salt-spoonful of salt and a heaping teaspoonful of baking powder. Mix this with sufficient sweet milk to form a rather stiff batter. Two eggs, well beaten, may be put into the milk. To this add four or six apples, according to size, chopped fine. Have boiling lard, and drop your puffs in from a tablespoon. When brown, eat while hot, with maple syrup.

HE HAD READ THE PAPERS.—Farmer Wayback—I want to see yer boss.

Office Boy—Have you a card, sir?

Farmer Wayback—Now you go 'long ye pert little upstart, an' tell your boss I want to see him. Ye can't come no three-card-monte game on me; I've read the papers an' I'm posted.

An Offensive Breath

is most distressing, not only to the person afflicted if he have any pride, but to those with whom he comes in contact. It is a delicate matter to speak of, but it has parted not only friends but lovers. Bad breath and catarrh are inseparable. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases as thousands can testify.

The best cow for the dairy is not necessarily a thoroughbred; it is the one that yields the most milk or butter.

Especially to Women.

"Sweet is revenge especially to women," said the gifted, but naughty, Lord Byron. Surely he was in bad humor when he wrote such words. But there are complaints that only women suffer, that are carrying numbers of them down to early graves. There is hope for those who suffer, no matter how sorely, or severely, in Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." Safe in its action it is a blessing, *especially to women* and to men, too, for when women suffer, the household is askew.

The Shropshire Down sheep are coming into favor in this country. They are hardy, very prolific, and keep well in large flocks.

* * * Organic weakness or loss of power in either sex, however induced, speedily and permanently cured. Enclose 10 cents in stamps for book of particulars. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The happiness and misery of men depend no less on temper than fortune.

In hundreds of cases, Hood's Sarsaparilla, by purifying and enriching the blood, has proven a potent remedy for rheumatism. Hence, if you suffer the pains and aches of this disease, it is fair to assume that Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure you. Give it a trial.

Gravity is a mysterious carriage of the body, invented to bear the defeats of the mind.

Frazer Axle Grease.

One trial will convince you that it is the best. Ask your dealer for the Frazer Axle Grease, and take no other. Every box has our trade mark on.

Feelings come and go like light troops following the victory of the present; but principles, like troops of the line, are undisturbed and stand fast.

Nothing like Cann's Kidney Cure for Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c. Cure guaranteed. Office, 831 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5.00. Druggists. Try it.

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In the clear mind of virtue, treason can find no hiding place.

Relief is immediate, and a cure sure. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. 50 cents.

He that hath no bridle on his tongue hath no grace in his heart.

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agent: C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.

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Best in the World. Made only by the Frazer Lubricator Co. at Chicago, N. Y. & St. Louis. *Sold everywhere.*

Blair's Pills, Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, 34; round, 14 Pills.

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HUMOROUS.

THE RULING PASSION.—Miss De Fashion (given up by the doctors)—"Ma, who was that down stairs?"

Sorrowing Ma—"Don't ask, please don't ask. It was all a mistake."

"Now, see here, ma, I heard the doctors say there was no hope, and I know that man down stairs was the undertaker; I recognized his voice."

"It was all a mistake. He misunderstood some one, and thought he had been sent for."

"I want to see him right off. I want to tell him how to trim my coffin so it will be becoming."

"My child, the minister is down stairs, and wants to pray with you for the salvation of your soul."

"I'm very weak, ma, and maybe I can't see both. Send the undertaker up first."

BOSTON CULTURE.—The Art Museum on Sundays is one of the most crowded resorts in Boston. The attendance is as large on a fine Sunday as it is at many a theatre on a secular evening. the crowd drifts from room to room, from gallery to gallery. The comments range from the criticism of the artist to the ejaculation of the old lady from the rural districts, who finds that Squire Carter's pictures, heretofore her ideal of an art gallery, are, as she suddenly confesses, "nowhere." The other Sunday two ladies who were conscientiously "doing" the sculpture, paused before the cast of the "Fates."

"Sarah," said one, "this must be an ancient thing."

"Yes," rejoined Sarah, critically examining the cast, "it's broken, and," giving another look, "it is an old break."

"The Greeks were a large people, weren't they?" said another, pausing before the heroic Palias. "I always had the idea they were kind of short, like the French."

AN anxious mother rushed into a livery stable at a seaside resort. "Oh, Mr. Smith! have you heard anything of my daughter? I allowed her to go driving this evening with Miss Johnson, and I am sure something has happened. It's quite dark, and they haven't come back." "Oh, they're all right, ma'am. They're all right." "I do believe something's happened. I shouldn't have allowed them to go out alone: Oh, dear! Oh, dear!" "keep your mind easy, ma'am; they'll be all right. Hold on a minute—I'll tell you. Jobson, has that team Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Jones hired come back yet?" "No, sir." "I thought not. They're all right, ma'am."

FOUR CROWS AT SEA.—Four crows alighted in the rigging of the Minnie Eaton, six miles at sea, and settled themselves to roost. Three were captured, but the other escaped. The captives were placed in a ballast basket in the ship's boat and duly supplied with food and water. When the ship reached Oxrordness, 150 miles distant from the spot where the birds came aboard, the crow that made its escape made its appearance, coming from the land and alighting in the rigging. After resting awhile it flew to the basket and perched near it. The basket was opened, but the crows refused to leave, and stuck to the ship until its arrival at Darmouth.

WHAT AILED THE YOUNG MAN.—"Have you never felt that vague yet wonderful feeling, Mr. Grimshaw," said the Boston girl ecstatically, "that you are passing through some thrilling experience that you have gone through before, long, long ago, with precisely similar surroundings and environments and that you anticipate every stage of it before it quite comes to pass?"

"Dozens of times," replied the Milwaukee young man, "there is nothing in this world that will give a fellow such a high old nightmare as a supper of pig's feet and cider."

"Making good resolutions and then breaking them ruin a man's character," said Bjenks, philosophically, "and I'm not going to ruin my character in that way any more."

"Oh, my dear," said Mrs. Bjenks, "I'm so glad to hear you say that. You won't break your good resolutions after this, will you, dear?"

"No, my darling," said Bjenks, heroically, "I won't. After this I'm not going to make any."

The Lion and the Lamb.

Moxie and the rumsellers are friends at last. It was thought it would injure their trade. Now they are making most money on it and do no harm, while the old drinker prefers it. Thank God that it bids highest on the liquor dealer's pocket.

The American people have grown to be the most nervous and intellectual in the world. It is quite lucky that the Moxie Nerve Food has come along to sustain both. It bids fair to be the mainstay of the over-worked and over-stimulated, as well as to be able to rectify the effects of dissipation. Druggists sell it.

VISITOR.—Perhaps, madam, you could get your husband to put his name down on the roll of our society. Lady of the House—What is your society? Visitor (impressively)—The Society for the Repression of Crime. Lady of the House—I don't think my husband would care to put his name down for any such thing. He makes his living by crime. Visitor (horrified)—What! Is he a criminal? Lady of the House—No. He's a policeman.

WHY HE SMOKED.—"You smoke a great deal, Gus," said a friend to Gus De Smith.

"Yes," replied Gus, "particularly after dinner. I have got so in the habit of smoking after dinner that the dinner doesn't taste right when I eat it unless I have a smoke afterwards."

REMEMBER THE SABBATH DAY.—Husband—"Wife, hand me out my Sunday coat."

Wife—"But, my dear, this is not Sunday; it is only Saturday."

"I know it's only Saturday, but I'm going to attend a fashionable dinner, and it will be Sunday before I get back."

Help somebody worse off than yourself, and you will find that you are better off than you fancied.

Purify the Blood.

We do not claim that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine deserving public confidence, but we believe that to purify the blood, to restore and renovate the whole system, it is absolutely unequalled. The influence of the blood upon the health cannot be over-estimated. If it becomes contaminated, the train of consequences by which the health is undermined is immeasurable. Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Headache, Dyspepsia, Debility, Nervousness and other "little (?) ailments" are the premonitions of more serious and often fatal results. Try

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Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

ELY'S Cream Balm

Gives Relief at once and Cures

COLD in HEAD

CATARRH

Hay Fever.

Not a Liquid, Snuff or Powder. Free from Injurious Drugs and Offensive odors.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. Circulars free. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

"This is what killed your poor father. Shun it. Avoid anything containing it throughout your future useful (?) career. We older heads object to its special 'Rough'ness.'

DON'T FOOL away time and money in futile efforts with insect powder, borax or what not, used at random all over the house to get rid of Roaches, Water-bugs, Beetles. For 2 or 3 nights sprinkle "Rough on Rats" dry powder, i., about and down the sink, drain pipe. First thing in the morning wash it all away down the sink, drain pipe, when all the insects from garret to cellar will disappear. The secret is in the fact that wherever insects are in the house, they must drink during the night.

ROACHES

Clears out Rats, Mice, Bed-bugs, Flies, Beetles.

"Rough on Rats," is sold all around the world, in every clime, is the most extensively advertised and has the largest sale of any article of its kind on the face of the globe.

DESTROYS POTATO BUGS

For Potato Bugs, Insects on Vines, etc., a tablespoonful of the powder, well shaken, in a keg of water, and applied with sprinkling pot, spray syringe, or whisk broom. Keep it well stirred up. 15c., 25c. and $1 Boxes. Agr. size.

"ROUGH ON RATS" —CLEARS OUT— **BED BUGS, FLIES.**

Roaches, ants, water-bugs, moths, rats, mice, sparrows, jack rabbits, squirrels, gophers, 15c.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

HAINESVILLE, N. J., October 15, 1886.

E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

Dear Sir:

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I had our village doctor prescribe for me, but kept getting worse. I saw another physician from Port Jervis, N. Y., and he told me he used Piso's Cure for Consumption in his practice.

I bought a bottle, and before I had taken all of it there was a change for the better. Then I got my employer to order a quantity of the medicine and keep it in stock. I took one more bottle, and my Cough was cured.

Respectfully, FRANK MCKEEBY.

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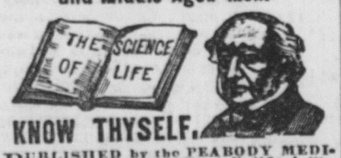

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Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "goneness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—Bilious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery** will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other grave maladies are quite liable to set in and, sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and other excretory organs, cleansing, strengthening, and healing their diseases. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up both flesh and strength. In malarial districts, this wonderful medicine has gained great celebrity in curing Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, and kindred diseases.

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Buy a cake of Lenox and you will soon understand why.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

CENTRE HALL, PA., August 17, 1887.

An exchange says August is the meteor month. Pshaw—we found we could meet-her any month in the year.

The oldest lawsuit in Illinois has been on the docket for 42 years. It began about a $2 hog, and has cost the principals about $7,000.

In Wyoming Territory capital punishment is inflicted by shooting. The execution of Fred Hopt on Thursday was conducted by a marshall and a firing party of five men. The case is a remarkable one for the Western territorial region, where punishment is swift and not always according to the forms of law. The crime was committed in 1880, and seven years have been spent in the law's delays.

The distillers of the West are combining to form a great whiskey pool with a view of controlling the wholesale liquor trade of the United States The capital represented by the members of the pool is estimated at $25,000,000. It is proposed to monopolize the production of liquor in this country and regulate prices. Incidentally the combination will take part in resisting the growth of "temperance fanaticism," and will oppose the passage of laws "calculated to injure the trade." The temperance cause will find a new and powerful enemy in this whiskey monopoly. Twenty-five million dollars is a large sum to fight against.

It certainly looks like a case of the blind leading the blind, or of the potent influence of the money of the "American Protective Association," when a convention of laboring men calls for the abolition of taxes on whiskey and a perpetuation of the war taxes on sugar, salt, clothing, and other necessities. Do these men ever stop to think that every monopoly of which they complain has grown up and that every "reduction of wages and loss of employment" which they lament has occurred under the high tariff which they plead to have kept at the war maximum? Fetich worship is not a help to progress.

The White River Utes, under old Colorow, are again on the warpath in Garfield county near the Utah line. The settlers are fleeing to Meeker and the nearest towns for safety. The ranchmen have already organized a volunteer company. Gov. Adams received most urgent telegrams from Glenwood Springs, asking for protection. He has telegraphed the War Department the nature of the troubles, and hopes to obtain the assistance of United States troops from Utah.

The reports from the frontier are still quite meagre, but the Indians are said to have fired on the whites and then to have sent to the reservation for more warriors.

The great conspiracy case in Chicago has ended in the conviction of all the accused parties. The latter include an ex-Warden of the Cook County Insane Asylum, four ex-members of the Board of County Commissioners and seven members of the present Board. The verdict of the jury fixes the punishment of four of the convicted men at a fine of $1,000 each, and of seven others at two years in the penitentiary. One of the twelve pleaded guilty and his sentence has yet to be pronounced. Considering the enormity of the offence the sentences inflicted are very light, especially the four fines. The verdict affords another illustration of the loose workings of our jury system. The eleven officials were equally guilty and should have been served alike, but one juryman voted to acquit them all, and could only be brought to an agreement by a compromise which let off four of the convicted men with a slight fine. But Chicago will be rid of seven rascals for two years; and that is something gained.

THE COAL BARONS AND THEIR SERFS.

[From the Chicago Herald.]

Pennsylvania is a nice State, which invariably shows up a majority of Mr. Randall and of 79,999 other Republicans for the protective idea. The Hazelbrook miners are Republicans, too, and as for protective idea, why, they fairly dote on it. It is literally the breath of their nostrils. For if coal mined by the pauper labor of Europe were allowed to enter the country and compete with them they would not be able to continue in their role as friends of the American laborer at 90 cents a day. Neither would they be able to tax the people of the United States $6,250,000, as they did the other day in a little back room on Wall street, by adding 50 cents to the price of coal. The Hazelbrook and other mine owners are stout Republicans of the Foraker kind, too. They think that the rebellion should be suppressed and slavery wiped off the face of the earth. That is why they import cargoes of white slaves from Hungary and Italy and forge the chains of absolute dependence about them in the mines. They have a "company store" as well as a company doctor.

No, no. It is a very tiresome story this, and who should pause to listen when he has only to incline his ear Ohioward and hear the lively fictions of Mr. Forker about the wicked 30,000 Georgia Democrats who hold their 270,000 fel w-citizens in bondage.

SIXTEEN CROWDED CARS PLUNGE THROUGH A BRIDGE.

KILLED 118 AND MORE THAN 300 INJURED.

An excursion train, carrying 960 passengers, bound to Niagara Falls, about midnight of Wednesday 10, plunged through a burned bridge near the town of Chatsworth, Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railway. The list of dead numbers 118, and of the 200 wonded it is propable that many will die. The corpses of the dead and the persons of the injured were plundered of money and jewelry, and this fact gives rise to the suspicion that the bridge was purposely fired in order to cause the disaster and furnish opportunity for the robbery.

The excursionists hailed from various points in central Illinois, the bulk of them, however, coming from Peoria. Some of the passengers came from Cantan, El Paso, Washington and, in fact, all stations along the line; some from as far West as Burlington and Keokuk, Ia. A special and cheap rate have been made for the excursion, and all sorts of people took advantage of it.

Three miles East of Chatsworth is a little slough, where the railroad crosses a dry run about ten feet deep and fifteen feet wide. Over this was stretched an ordinary wooden trestle bridge, and as the excursion train came thundering down on it what was the horror of the engineer on the front engine when he saw that the bridge was a-fire. Right up before his eyes leaped the bright flames, and the next instant he was among them. There was no chance to stop. Had there been warning it would have taken a half mile to stop that onrushing mass of wood, iron and human lives, and the train was within 100 yards of the red-tongued messenger of death before they flashed their fatal signals into the engineer's face. But he passed over in safety, the first engine keeping the rails. As it went over the bridge fell beneath it, and it could only have been the terrific speed of the train which saved the lives of the engineer and his fireman.

Down in the ditch lay the second engineer, McClintock, dead, and Fireman Applegate badly injured. On top were piled the three baggage cars, one on top of another like a child's card house after he had swept it with his hand. Then came the six day coaches. They were telescoped as cars never were before, and three of them were pressed into just enough space for one. The second car had mounted off its trucks, crashed through the car ahead of it, crushing the woodwork aside like tinder, and lay there resting on the tops of the seats, while every passenger in the front car was laying dead and dying underneath. Out of that car but four people came out alive. On top of the second car lay the third, and its bottom was smeared with the blood of its victims.

And to fight the fire there was not a drop of water and only some fifty able-bodied men who still had presence of mind and nerve enough to do their duty. The only light was the light of the burning bridge. And with so much of its aid the fifty men went to work to fight the flame. For four hours they fought like fiends, and for four hours the victory hung in the balance.

FIGHTING THE FIRE WITH EARTH.

Earth was the only weapon with which the foe could be fought, and so the attempt was made to smother it out. There was no pick or shovel to dig it up; no baskets or barrows to carry it, and so desperate were they that they dug their fingers down into the earth, which a long drouth had packed almost as hard as stone, and heaped the precious handfuls thus hardly won upon the encroaching flames, and with this earthwork, built handful by handful, kept back the foe

So they dug up the earth with their hands, reckless of the blood streaming out from broken finger nails and heaping it up in little mounds, while all the while came the heartrending cry "For God's sake don't let us burn to death!" But finally the victory was won, the fire was put out after four hours of endeavoring, and as its last sparks died away a light came up in the East to take their place and dawn came upon a scene of horror.

While the fight had been going on, men had been dying and there were not so many wounded to take out of the wreck as there had been four hours before. But in the meantime, the country had been aroused; help had come from Chatsworth, Forest and Piper City, and as the dead were laid reverently alongside of each other out in the cornfield, there were ready hands to take them into Chatsworth, while some of the wounded were carried to Piper City. One hundred and eighteen was the awful poll of the dead, while the wounded number four times that many.

No sooner had the wreck occurred than a scene of robbery commenced. Some band of unspeakable miscreants, went into the cars when the fire was burning fiercely underneath and when the poor wretches who were pinned there begged them "for God's sake to help them out," stripped them of their watches and jewelry and searched their pockets for money. When the dead bodies were laid out in the cornfield these hyenas turned them over in their search for valuables, and that the plundering was done by an organized gang was proven by the fact that this morning out in the corn field sixteen purses, all empty, were found in one heap. It was a ghastly plundering, and had the plunderers been caught this afternoon they would surely have been lynched.

A HUSBANDS SUICIDE.

There was one incident which stood out more horrible than all of those horrible scenes. In the second coach was a man, his wife and little child. His name could not be learned to-day, out it is said he got on at Peoria. When the accident occurred the entire family of three was caught and held down by broken woodwork. Finally, when relief came the man turned to them friendly and feebly said: "Take out my wife first. I'm afraid the child is dead." So they carried out the mother, and as a broken seat was taken off her crushed breast, the blood which flowed from her lips told how badly she was hurt. They carried the child, a fair-haired, blue-eyed girl of 3, and laid her in the cornfield, dead, alongside of her dying mother. Then they went back for the father and brought him out. Both his legs were broken, but he crawled through the corn to the side of his wife, and feeling her loved features in the darkness pressed some brandy to her lips and asked her how she felt. A feeble groan was the only answer and the next instant she died.

The man felt the forms of his dead wife and child, and cried out: "My God, there is nothing more for me to live for now," and, taking a pistol out of his pocket, pulled the trigger. The bullet went surely through his brain, and the three dead bodies of that little family are now lying side by side in Chatsworth waiting to be indentified.

A CHAIN OF BRIGHT RESORTS, OF WHICH SEA ISLE CITIES IS A SHINING LINK.

Did you ever notice how many of the seaside resorts on the New Jersey coast are on islands? From Sandy Hook to Cape May, a distance of one hundred and twenty-seven miles, is a string of resorts, fully seventy-five in number. For at least two-thirds of this distance the cities by the sea are planted upon sandy beaches out in the sea. From Sandy Hook to Bay Head the resorts are on the main land. These include Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Ocean Beach, Spring Lake and Sea Girt, and a dozen places not as well known. From Bay Head, at the top of famous old Barnegat Bay, it is possible to sail all the way to Cape May without going outside the chain of islands.

First you will sail down Barnegat Bay, passing Lavallette, Ortley, Berkely, Seaside Park, and Island Beach. You cross Barnegat Inlet and skirt the shore of Long Beach (an island), passing Barnegat City Beach, Harvey's Cedars, Beach Haven, and Sea Haven. Across Little Egg Harbor Bay, and you enter Absecon Bay, Brigantine Island being between you and the ocean. At the sunken end of Brigantine you cross the famous inlet and find yourself at Atlantic City. Though the Throughfare and your boat takes you to Longport at the end of the island, Absecon, which has Atlantic City at the northern extremity. Across Great Egg Harbor Bay and you reach Peck's Beach with Ocean City. Another throughfare carries you past the island to Corson's Inlet at the northern end of Judlam's Beach, likewise an island, upon which Sea Isle City is built. Then comes a series of bays and inlets which lead you by Holly Beach and Anglesea to Sewell's Point and Cape May.

What a marvelous coast this is! And where can anything like it be found? And all these resorts have been made possible and been developed by the Pennsylvania Railroad. It touches everywhere. Some syndicate purchases a strip of beach and improves it. Next we hear of a Pennsylvania Railroad branch penetrating it, and lo! it blossoms forth into a full-fledged resort with hotels and cottages. Before many years there will be a continuous line of rails from Sandy Hook to Cape May Point, with not a mile of unoccupied beach land.

Among these resorts you can make your choice. There is the fashion of Long Branch, of Key East, of Sea Girt, and Spring Lake; the less fashionable but still gay and temperate Asbury Park; the great Methodist camp at Ocean Grove; the restless, crowded cosmopolitanism of Atlantic City, and the quiet elegance of Old Cape May. Then there is the grand fishing and sailing of Barnegat Bay and the resorts of the neighborhood, and the equally good fishing of the bays south of Atlantic City. Everybody goes to Atlantic, and rich and poor jostle each other on the beach and in the hotel lobbies, But if you would be rid of all that; if you would travel with a bag instead of a trunk, and enjoy a free and easy life free from the dictates of fashion, go to Barnegat City Beach, Longport, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, and Anglesea.

One of the newest places is Sea Isle. It is of easy access, and express trains over the West Jersey road take you directly to it in two hours. It is only about five years old, and yet it rejoices in several hundred cottages and various hotels. Many of these are built almost upon the very edge of the sea, being separated from it only by a sea wall five or six feet high. The beach is hard as a plank. It is of peculiar quality. The dazzling white of so many beaches is absent in this. Fine black sand is mixed with it in such quantities as to make it easy for the eye. And there is no safer beach to be found anywhere. Its sea wall is a novelty. The wall makes it possible for houses to be built close to the water, something which is very rare. Atlantic City and other resorts might take an idea from Sea Isle. A like wall at Atlantic would utilize many hundreds of acres.

You can do as you please at Sea Isle, for fashion will not dictate. If you are tired of the hurlyburly and wish to escape the crowd there there is no better place. You can be comfortable and enjoy life by the sea in its purity. Fishing, sailing, and crabbing will give you diversions on the water, and excursion trips to Cape May, Ocean City, Longport, and Atlantic City will help you pass the time.

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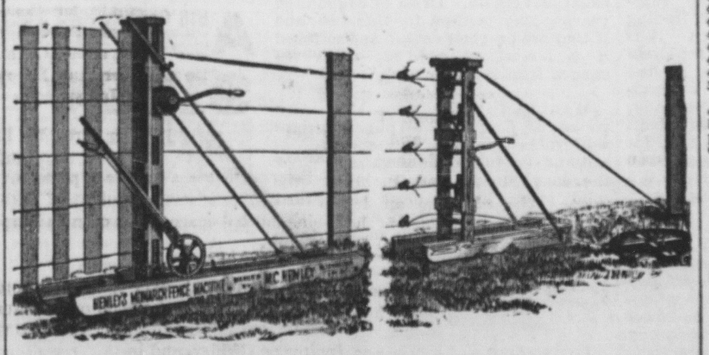

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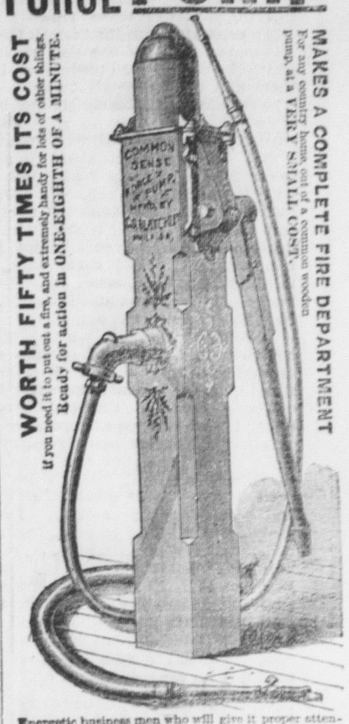

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD — (Philadelph7 and Erie Division)—on and after Jan. 30, 188

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11 25	p m
		Harrisburg	3 30	a m
		Montandon	5 56	a m
		Williamsport	7 10	a m
		Jersey Shore	7 35	a m
		Lock Haven	7 58	a m
		Renovo	8 50	a m
	arr at	Erie	4 00	p m
NEWS EXPRESS	leaves	Philadelphia	4 30	a m
		Harrisburg	8 10	a m
		Montandon	10 12	a m
		Williamsport	11 10	a m
	arr at	Lock Haven	12 10	p m
NIAGARA EXP.	leaves	Philadelphia	7 40	a m
		Harrisburg	11 25	a m
		Montandon	1 14	a m
	arr at	Williamsport	2 15	p m
		Lock Haven	5 30	p m
		Renovo	4 30	p m
		Kane	8 35	p m
FAST LINE	leaves	Philadelphia	11 50	p m
		Harrisburg	3 45	p m
		Montandon	5 54	p m
		Williamsport	7 10	p m
		Lock Haven	8 02	p m
	arr at	Renovo	9 00	p m
		(Sunday Train.		
SUNDAY MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	4 30	a m
		Harrisburg	7 40	a m
		Montandon	9 37	a m
		Williamsport	10 40	a m
		Lock Haven	11 33	a m
	arrives	Renovo	12 30	p m

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP.	leaves	Lock Haven	7 05	a m
		Jersey Shore	7 35	a m
		Williamsport	8 15	a m
		Montandon	9 17	a m
	arr at	Harrisburg	11 30	a m
		Philadelphia	3 15	p m
DAY EXPRESS	leaves	Kane	6 25	a m
		Renovo	10 20	a m
		Lock Haven	11 15	a m
		Williamsport	12 20	p m
		Montandon	1 22	p m
	arr at	Harrisburg	3 15	p m
		Philadelphia	6 50	p m
RENOVO AC'N	leaves	Renovo	4 05	p m
		Lock Haven	5 05	p m
		Williamsport	6 20	p m
		Montandon	7 23	p m
	arrives at	Harrisburg	9 30	p m
		Philadelphia	4 25	a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.

ERIE	MAIL leaves	Erie	2 45	p m
		Renovo	11 00	p m
		Lock Haven	11 58	p m
		Williamsport	1 25	a m
		Montandon	2 27	a m
	arr at	Harrisburg	4 30	a m
		Philadelphia	8 25	a m

Erie Mail East, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P & W. R R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.				Eastward.		
P M	A. M.	A. M.	STATIONS.	A M	P. M.	P M
1 30	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45
1 40	10 25	6 05	Lewisburg	9 00	1 00	5 35
1 48		6 15	Biehl	8 51		5 22
1 56		6 22	Vicksburg	8 45		5 15
2 09		6 33	Mifflinburg	8 33		5 03
2 27		6 48	Millmont	8 18		4 43
2 37		7 00	Laurelton	8 10		4 30
3 17		7 35	Paddy Mountain	7 35		3 48
3 30		7 49	Coburn	7 23		3 30
3 40		7 56	Zerby	7 15		3 23
3 50		8 10	Rising Spring	7 06		3 15
4 00		8 19	Penn Cave	6 58		3 07
4 07		8 27	Centre Hall	6 50		3 00
4 12		8 34	Gregg	6 43		2 53
4 23		8 45	Linden Hall	6 36		2 45
4 27		8 52	Oak Hall	6 30		2 37
4 30		8 56	Lemont	6 25		2 31
4 36		9 03	Dale Summit	6 20		2 25
4 45		9 14	Pleasant Gap	6 09		2 12
4 51		9 19	Axemann	6 04		2 05
5 55		9 25	Bellefonte	6 00		2 00

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 6.00 p m and 7 30 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'ger Ag't

THE
Keystone Mutual Benefit Association.

——OF——

—ALLENTOWN, PA.—

Offers the cheapest and best

—LIFE INSURANCE,—

In amounts from $500 to $8000.

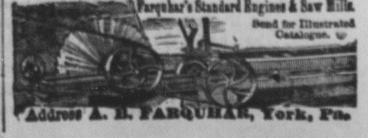
——O——

AGENTS WANTED.

Send for Circulars. Address as above

24 feb6m

Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.



Address A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

WANTED Agents in every City and Town to sell this new book.

AND HOW TO USE THEM.
BY
ALFRED H. GUERNSEY, Ph. D.
ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED.
The Pictures contained in this book could not be reproduced for less than $12,000.00.

This is proving a most fascinating book to the public. In it is examined everything that in any way affects the problem of life, or sets conditions upon success in any part of our country, or upon any Business or Profession. Young men and women beginning life will find the book of great value, and it infuses fresh life into older persons. There never has been in the history of literature a book published with the scope and objects of this work, so the agent will have no competition whatever. The book receives the unqualified praise of every one who examines it.

☞ A Grand Book for Canvassers ☜ because 1-2 the Population of the U. S. are not satisfied with their present condition; nearly all can be benefited in their present calling by the additional light which will be thrown upon it by reading this book; it will be seen at a glance what a *vast field* there is for this work. *It sells at sight to all.* Men and women agents can make from $100 to $300 a month easily. ☞ We give *instructions to* Any Person with this book can become a *most successful Agent.* ☜ *Distance is no hindrance,* as we give **Special Terms,** and **Pay Freight Charges.** Remember, we give you the exclusive sale of this book in territory assigned you. Write for our large elegantly illustrated Circulars, containing full particulars, *Special Terms,* etc., sent free to all. Address immediately.

WINTER & CO., Publishers, Springfield, Mass.

NOTICE.

All unpaid coal accounts on the books of W. H. Bartholomew, not paid on or before July 1, 1887, will be left for collection. R. E. BARTHOLOMEW.
Centre Hall, 5-18, 2m.

NEW STORE.

Mr. Wm. Shirk announces to the public that he has opened up his new store and hereafter will keep a full line of confectionery, candies, cakes, crackers, nuts, tropical fruits, etc., ice cream parlors open every Saturday. Meat market attached —keeps and sells none but the best of beef. Give him a call. 11may6m

—BIG BARGAINS BIG BARGAINS—

—IN—

-:- SUITS -:-

Owing to the fact that we have a large stock on hand, and rather than carry it over, we have decided to make up suits for the next thirty days at about cost.

These prices will be for CASH ONLY.

To those in need of clothing this is an opportunity not to be missed.

We mean just what we advertise.

Dont miss this chance; we can save you money.

Also hats, shirts, etc., at greatly reduced prices.

Next door to post-office,

S. U. THOMPSON.
BELLEFONTE, PA.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

—GUNS.—

Double B. L. Shot Guns	$ 9 00
" " " Twist	11 00
" " " " and Pistol Grip	13 00

Double B. L. Shot Guns, Top Snap, Double bolt, Twist Barrels, Rebounding Locks, Extension Rib, Pistol Grip, Patent Fore-end, Solid Plungers, Matted Rib, Ornamented Rubber Butt, left barrel Choke bored, 10, 12 and 16 gauge 20 50

Little Breech-loading Squirrel Rifles from $4 00 to $7 00.

I am now able to sell guns as cheaply as anyone in America, and will meet any competitor's price.

The Hunting Public is respectfully requested to call and examine my stock, which is now arriving.

—O—

AGENT FOR VAN CAMPEN'S COMPOUND, (DYNAMITE.)
THEODORE DESCHNER,
Bellefonte, Pa
Great Central Gun Works.

JOB WORK.

Having added to our stock of material we are ready to do poster work, at low rates; Sale bills, large ½ sheet $1.25; and ¼ sheet, $1.00. All poster work in same proportion. Envelopes at $1.75 per 1000 Bill heads and statements $1.75 per 1000. Cash to accompany order.

ST. ELMO HOTEL,

No. 317 & 319 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Reduced rates to $2.00 per day. The traveling public will still find at this Hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.

Your patronage respectfuly solicited
JOS M. FEGER, Proprietor.

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN,

White and red wheat, rye, shelled corn oats and barley wanted at the Centre Hall Roller Mill—for which the highest market prices will be paid. Grain taken on storage tf

GONE TO VISIT SATAN.

The Jocular Manner in Which a Gambler Wrote of His Intended Suicide.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., Aug. 13.—James A. Brown, a native of New York city and a noted gambler, committed suicide here by taking morphine. In his line there were few men on the Pacific coast better known than he. During the flush mining days he was the proprietor of several of the largest games in the state. He was proud, daring to the point of recklessness, and at one time was influential in political circles. In character and temperament he might easily have been the original of John Oakhurst. Brown left a long letter in which he says:

Life has now become a burden. I am trying an experiment. If it succeeds, I shall be happy. I have started for those realms of shade where each must take his chamber in the silent halls of death. Address all correspondence in care of his satanic majesty. He is a personal friend, and I think the oldest resident of the camp I expect to visit, and therefore can make it pleasant for me.

In giving directions for his funeral he says:

Just put me in a box, and as you are about to plant me drop in a small flask of whiskey straight. No ice, unless it is purified.

Twenty-two Fishermen Lost.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 14.—The schooner A. D. Story, the first of the Iceland halibut fleet, arrived here to-day. Capt. Ryan has made several voyages to that region, and reports the weather this season the worst he ever experienced. Halibut are plenty, but the vessel could not fish. The French condfishing fleet, he says, has done fairly well. Danish vessels were reported lost on that coast, but the crews were saved. The French fishing vessel Sophie, of Morel, was lost at Reikiavik with a crew of 22 men. Great destitution prevailed among the natives, many of whom were leaving the country. The Story sailed from Iceland July 31, meeting numerous icebergs on the Labrador and Newfoundland coasts. Inquiries were made about mackerel, but none had been seen this summer.

An Interesting Incident.

CHAUTAUQUA, Aug. 14.—An interesting incident occurred at 8 o'clock last evening, when, in the presence of 6,000 persons, Col. J. C. Courtney, of Atlanta, Ga., presented Chancellor J. H. Vincent with a pine gavel made from the famous signal tree which stood on the summit of Allatoona mountain, to which Gen. Sherman, from Kenesaw mountain, 15 miles away, signaled to Gen. Corse over the heads of the Confederate troops to hold his position until Federal reinforcements could arrive. The gavel came from Joseph M. Brown, a son of Senator Joseph E. Brown.

Freight Trains in Collison.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—An Aurora (Ill.) special says: "A serious railroad accident occurred near here yesterday, where the Fox River Branch leaves the main line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. A main line freight train going south ran into the rear end of a freight train going to the Fox River Branch. A man named William Breed was fatally crushed. Another man named Watkins was also bruised up a great deal. Two men in a box car of the second train were somewhat injured. The engines and many cars were wrecked."

Blaine Says He's Not a Sick Man.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—In a private letter from Mr. Blaine, received here yesterday, dated at Bridge of Earn, Scotland, Aug. 2, he says: "All news of and rumors of my coming home or of my ill health are the inventions of the correspondent of the Chicago *News*, who is following me everywhere. I never was better in my life. I have not been ill a moment since I came to Europe. I am coaching daily and we are all in perfect health. I expect to sail for home June next."

Irene Hoyt Visits Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Miss Mary Irene Hoyt, accompanied by her counsel, E. C. Carrigan, arrived from Boston yesterday. Miss Hoyt's purpose in coming west is to look after the interests of the Hoyt estate, of which property to the value of about a million and a half dollars in real estate and grain elevators is located in Chicago.

The Chicago Boodlers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—There is reason to believe that several of the convicted boodlers will get a new trial anyway, even though the state declines the expense. Those of them who are Free Masons have committed offenses over which the state has no jurisdiction, but which they will be undoubtedly tried, nevertheless.

For New Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Aug 14.—The acting postmaster general has appointed the following fourth-class postmasters: Mrs. Caroline Scott, Claysville, Penn.; John W. Goodwin, Rutan, Penn.; Albert H. Eastman, Colebrook, N. H.; Seymour C. Elliott, Page Brook, N. H.

A Catholic Church Wrecked.

FORT MADISON, Iowa, August 14.—The Catholic church, at St. Paul, 18 miles west of here, was totally destroyed by a cyclone which swept over this section last evening. Much damage was done.

Industrial Items.

In Dakota the knights of labor and farmers combine.

The anti-two-job strike in Pennsylvania and Ohio is about settled.

The knights of labor of Reading, Pa., have decided to enforce the new law providing for the payment of employes every two weeks.

Corliss, the great engine builder made no attempt at invention until he was 35 years old. His first effort in this line was a machine for sewing shoes which was a failure.

Jackson, Tenn., with a population of 10,000 and in the cotton belt has subscribed $33,335 in cash, and will donate a site from three to five acres of land toward securing a $100,000 cotton mill.

Powdered glass is largely taking the place of sand in the manufacture of sandpaper. It is readily pulverized by heating it red hot and throwing it into water, the finishing being done in an iron mortar.

Postmaster-General Vilas has awarded the contracts for blanks and printed forms for the money order department for four years, from Sept. 3, 1887, to the Avil Printing company of Philadelphia, a non-union concern.

Lupe Bros., cigar manufacturers, of Allentown, Pa., have locked out their employees because the latter demanded that after a recent stoppage they be taken back as union men. This the firm refused to do. One hundred men are thrown out of employment.

Carpet weavers' district assembly No. 126, knights of labor, which was recently expelled from the order by the general executive board for alleged insubordination, has issued a circular giving reasons why the general executive board should be deposed. The principal charge is that the board has persistently and systematically persecuted district assembly 126, and is guilty of collusion with other bodies to secure the same end.

KIDNAPPING HER CHILDREN.

An Indiana Mother Threatens to Shoot Any One Who Resisted Her Claim.

VINCENNES, Ind., Aug, 15.—Several weeks ago Mrs. Belle Horrall, wife of Perry S. Horrall, a prominent citizen of Petersburg, Pike county, twenty miles south of this city, eloped with Dr. G. B. Blackwell, a physician of that place. Blackwell was a married man and deserted a large family. Mrs. Horrall also left two children.

The night before last Mrs. Horrall returned secretly, having been abandoned by the doctor. She got a horse and buggy, armed herself and set out to the home of her children's grandmother. She begged pitifully to see her children, the eldest of which is only six years old.

The grandmother refused, when the mother pulled out her revolver and said she would murder anybody who interfered with her. She then seized the babies and left for parts unknown. When the husband returned home the next day he found that his children had been kidnapped, and he is now scouring the country to find them.

A Sign of Weakening.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 13.—It was currently reported yesterday that John Perry president of the merchants' bridge company had stated that should the tolls of the St. Louis bridge be reduced the Merchants bridge would not be built, because the object of the organization of the Merchants' bridge company would have been accomplished. This was regarded by those who heard it as a sign of weakening on the part of the Merchants' bridge company, for one of the principal objects of the organization of the Merchants' bridge company was the building of a bridge so cheap that the fixed charges on it would be reduced to a minimum and the old bridge would not be able to compete for the business. If the new company was willing to acknowledge that the old bridge, with its $1,500,000 fixed charges could make a rate which would drive out the new bridge project there was an element of weakness in the plan which had not been counted upon before.

Gallant Rescue by an Old Man.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 12.—The three-year-old child of John McGlinn, of No. 534 Armstrong street, fell into a cistern which is sixteen feet deep and contains about twelve feet of water. Michael McNamra, the child's grandfather, immediately plunged in. The child has sunk twice and was just coming to the surface when he caught it by the neck. McNamara went under twice, but by a desperate effort he caught a slender piece of clothesline hanging in the cistern. With one hand holding the child and the other grasping the rope he kept above water until a fireman arrived with a ladder. McNamara is about seventy years old and was suffering with a broken leg.

A Singular Accident.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—By a singular accident Laura A. Ward, a widow, was so painfully injured by fire this afternoon that she cannot live. She was cooking some preparation for a medicine on a benzine stove at her home, 509 Pennsylvania avenue, when the medicine exploded, instantly enveloping the stove in flames. The tank in the stove also exploded, scattering the blazing liquid all over the woman. She ran to the door and screamed for help, but before assistance arrived her clothing was completely burned from her body.

Killing Diseased Cattle.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Both the state and national authorities are giving attention to the pleuro-pneumonia among cattle at Walton, Delaware county. The disease has been traced to a carload of cows and yearlings shipped from New York in March. So far 137 head have been killed by the authorities, and several other herds have been put under quarantine. It is hoped that further spread of the contagion will be arrested. The government inspector will remain on the ground until all danger is over.

Unexpected Tenants.

MALONE, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Congressman Ashbel P. Fitch, who, with Inspector-General Schaefer, of Gov. Hill's staff, and other guests, passed through this place on the way to his camp at Kagged lake, in the Adirondacks, was met here by the information that the camp was found by guides sent in yesterday to arrange the place for occupancy to be held by a she bear and two cubs. The unexpected tenants vacated the premises at once and Mr. Fitch's party has taken possession.

Run Over and Killed.

LANCASTER, Penn., Aug. 14.—Frank Shuck, a track repairer of the Pennsylvania railroad was struck and instantly killed by a freight train at Leaman place last evening. He was young and unmarried and lived with his parents in this city. He had just stopped work for the day, and was on his way to take a train for home, when, stepping on the track to watch an east-bound freight he was struck by one going in the opposite direction.

The New Mexico Quarantine.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, Aug. 14.—Gov. Ross, by proclamation, has added Pennsylvania to the list of states against which the New Mexico cattle quarantine runs, the bureau of animal industry having reported a prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia in that state.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 15.—Money on Call at 4 per cent.

		Closing Yesterday.	Closing To-day.
4½s.	1891, reg.	109¾	109¼
4½s.	1891, con.	111	110¾
4s.	1907, reg.	127¾	128¾
4s.	1907, con.	128¾	128¾

STOCK MARKET.
CLOSING PRICES.

	Closing Yesterday	Closing To-day.
Canadian Pacific	140	56½
Chicago, Bur. & Q.	87¼	141
Central Pacific	101¾	37
Del. & Hudson	129⅝	101¾
Del. Lack. & W.	130⅜	130⅝
Erie	69¼	30⅝
Erie pref	94	69¼
Lake Shore	94¼	94¼
Louis. & Nash.	86	62⅜
Michigan Central	99	86⅜
Missouri Pacific	44⅜	98⅜
N. Y. & New Eng.	75½	45½
N. J. Central	108¼	76
N. Y. Cent. & Hud.	114⅛	108⅜
Northwestern	95	114⅜
Oregon Navigation	39⅜	95¼
Pacific Mail	55¼	40⅜
Reading	126	55⅜
Rock Island	81¼	126
St. Paul	——	87
Union Pacific	——	55⅜
West. Union Tel.	73¼	73⅜

PRODUCE MARKET

	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.
Wheat	80	80⅜	81¾
Corn	49	50⅛	50⅜
Oats	31¼	31½	32⅜

MECHANTILE EXCHANGE.

Butter—Market firm Creameries—Eastern 23a25c.; Western 23a24c. Dairy—Imitation, 16a18c.; eastern, half-firkin tubs, 18c.; Western, 14a18c. Factory—Fresh, 13a15.; rice grades, 7a8c

Cheese dull; 10¼a10¾. 6a8.

Eggs quiet but steady; 13a16 14a15.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce that John D. Decker, of Potter township, is a candidate for commissioner, subject to Republican usages.

ESTRAY.—CAME TO THE RESIDENCE OF subscriber, in Potter township, about July 25 last, 5 head of sheep (2 bucks and 3 ewes) with out marks—tails trimmed. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take away, otherwise they will be disposed of as the law directs. G. R. DECKER.

FINE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE, Consisting of 4 to 5 acres of ground, thereon erected 2 2-story dwelling houses, a stable and other outbuildings, with a large orchard of apples, grapes, plums and other fruit, and a well of good water convenient to both houses, and a good garden with each house. This property is on the Pine Creek road, in Haines township, 3¼ miles east of Coburn. Apply on the premises to.
3aug1t B. M. GRENINGER.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. A. O. Furst, President of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Chester Munson and the ———— Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 27th day of July, 1887, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of August, being the 21th day of August, 1887, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 22th; with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertain to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

And notice is further given that a special session of said court for the trial of special causes will be held commencing Monday, March 21st of which all persons interested are hereby notified.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 27th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1887, and the one hundred and twelfth year of the Independence of the United States.

W. MILES WALKER, Sheriff.

DR. H. S. CLEMENS,

whose regular office is in Allentown, Pa will visit Bellefonte one a month and Centre Hall every two months, for the purpose of examining and prescribing for patients. Will visit Bellefonte July, 12 & 13, 1887, from 6 p. m. Tuesday to 7 p. m. Wednesday; and Centre Hall on Thursday July, 14 Dr. Clemens is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, of 25 years experience, and practices largely by inhalations. Please send to office (Allentown, Pa.) for testimonials
22decly

TEACHERS EXAMINATIONS.

O——1887.——O

Philipsburg and Rush—Philipsburg, Tuesday,	Aug. 2
Taylor—Hannah, Wednesday,	" 3
Worth—Port Matilda, Thursday,	" 4
Huston—Julian, Friday,	" 5
Union and Unionville—Unionville, Saturday,	" 6
Walker—Hublersburg, Monday,	" 8
Burnside and Snow Shoe—Snow Shoe, Tuesday,	" 9
Liberty—Eagleville, Wednesday,	" 10
Marion—Jacksonville, Thursday,	" 11
Curtin and Howard—Howard, Friday,	" 12
Spring—Bellefonte, Saturday,	" 13
College—Lemont, Monday,	" 15
Boggs and Milesburg—Central City, Tuesday,	" 16
Benner—Knox's School House, Wednesday,	" 17
Patton—Stony Point, Thursday,	" 18
Half Moon—Stormstown, Friday,	" 19
Gregg—Spring Mills, Saturday,	" 20
Harris—Boalsburg, Wednesday,	" 24
Ferguson—Pine Grove, Thurs.	" 25
Potter—Centre Hall, Saturday,	" 27
Penn—Millheim, Monday,	" 29
Haines—Aaronsburg, Tuesday,	" 30
Miles—Rebersburg, Wednesday,	" 31

Examinations begin at 9 A. M.
Applicants must present testimonials of character from boards of directors.
No examination will be required in branches in which grades have reached 1 or 1¼.
D. M. WOLF, Co. Supt.

CAUTION NOTICE.—HAVING PURCHASED at Constable's Sale on July 5, 1887, the following personal property of J. A. Hoover: 1 cow; 1 spring wagon, and all the defendent's personal property, I will leave same in the possession of Mrs. J. A. Hoover, at my pleasure.
2maju13 DANIEL DREIBLEBIS.
Pine Grove Mills, Pa.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

McCORMICK BROS, | McCORMICK BROS,

o——— o ———o

CENTRE HALL, PA.

—DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF—

-:- FURNITURE -:-

Bed Room Suits, Parlor Suits,
Side Boards, Lounges, Tables,
Bedsteads, Wood and Cane-Seat Chairs,

Undertaking a Specialty.

NEW PLAINING MILL,

At Locust Grove, near Grove and Wolf's Saw Mill.

IRA BARGER,

has just opened a new and complete plaining mill at the above pla and is prepared to fill all orders for

SASH, —— DOORS,
—— SIDING ——
MOULDING BRACKETS,

or anything else in his line. Rates as reasonable as elsewhere, and satisfaction guaranteed.

IRA T. BARGER,
9febly Spring Mills

PENNSYLVANIA
STATE COLLEGE

Sprin gTerm opens April 7, 1887.

This institution is located in one of the most beautiful and healthy spots of the entire Allegheny region. It is open to both sexes, and offers the following Courses of Study:

1. A Full Scientific Course of Four Years.
2. A Full Latin Scientific Course.
3. The following ADVANCED COURSES, of two years each, following the first two years of the General Scientific Course, (a) AGRICULTURE; (b) NATURAL HISTORY; (c) CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS; (d) CIVIL ENGINEERING.
4. A short SPECIAL COURSE IN AGRICULTURE.
5. A short SPECIAL COURSE IN CHEMISTRY.
6. A reorganized course in MECHANIC ARTS, combining shop-work with study.
7. A new Special Course (two years) in Literature and Science, for Young Ladies.
8. A carefully graded Preparatory Course.
9. SPECIAL COURSES are arranged to meet the wants of individual students.

Military drill is required. Expenses for books and incidentals very low. Tuition free. Young adies under charge of competent lady Principal. For Catalogues, or other information, address,
GEO. W. ATHERTON, President,
lymar9 State College, Centre Co., Pa.

O—LOHR'S—NEW—GROCERY.—O

The grocery of Lohr & Strohmeier, having been purchased by the undersigned, the same will be carried on at the same place, and with important additions to the stock, to make the store more complete than heretofore, and at low prices. His stock will comprise

——SUGARS,——
COFFEES, —— ——TEAS,
——CANNED GOODS,——
DRIED FRUITS, —— ——CRACKERS,
——TOBACCOS,——
SEGARS, —— ——CONFECTIONERIES,
——ETC., ETC.——

The stock will always be fresh and of best goods. Every effort will be made to please, and a share of the public patronage is solicited.

16jun2m JAS. H. LOHR.
Centre Hall.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists. 4augly

JAS. H. LOHR.
CENTRE HALL, PA., AGENT FOR

Covenant Mutual Benefit Association, of Galesburg, Ill., special agent for the counties of Centre, Clearfield, Mifflin and Huntingdon. This Co., is strictly for Odd Fellows and their wives.

Also agent for the Union Central Life Ins. Co. o Cincinnati, and for various first class fire insurance companies. Rates same as any other agency. 5decly

CLEMANT DALE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from first national bank. jan87

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.
Receive Deposits and allow Interest;
Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities;
JAS. A. BEAVER, President. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

J. D. MURRAY,
Centre Hall, Pa.,
Dealer in DRUGS, popular Patent Medicines Whiskey, Brandy, Wine, and Holland Gin kept and sold for medicinal purposes only. Store open every day in the week. may

J. ZELLER & SON,
DRUGGISTS, Bellefonte, Pa.
Dealer In
DRUGS, —— DRUGS
CHEMICALS
PERFUMERY,
FANCY GOODS, &c
Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes always kept

Hotels.

BUSH HOUSE,
W. R. Teller, proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to country trade. june16y

CUMMINGS HOUSE,
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The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate. Give it a trial
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Good Sample Rooms on First Floor.
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FOR SUMMER BOARDERS AND TRANSIENT CUSTOM.
Good Table, healthy locality, pure mountain water, surrounded by finest natural scenery in the state. Schools and churches convenient. Terms very reasonable. 16aug tf

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Dentist, Centre Hall,
Residence on Main street. Office in residence. Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession. Ether administered 14apr

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS.—
Dentist, Millheim. Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my 2 78

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM the date of this notice we will do a strictly cash business, and positively decline to do any more "ticking." All orders for flour, feed and coal, must be accompanied with cash or no attention will be paid to them. We will buy all kinds of grain and pay cash for same, or exchange for flour, feed and coal. KURTZ & SON,
Feb. 3 1887. Centre Hall,

CENTRE HALL MEAT MARKET.—The Centre Hall Meat market having a refrigerator families can at all times be supplied with fresh meats, of the best quality, also bologna sausage. Next door to hotel; open day and evening.
14may tf HENRY BOOZER.

AN APPALLING DISASTER

A Niagara Falls Excursion Train On the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad, with 900 Passengers, Drops Through a Burning Bridge, Near Chatsworth, Illinois—One Hundred and Forty-three of the Killed and Wounded Thus Far Identified.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.

The Chicago *Times'* special from Forest, Ills,, says: All the railway horrors in the history of this country were surpassed three miles east of Chatsworth last night when an excursion train on the Toledo, Peoria and Western road dropped through a burnigg bridge, and over one hundred people were killed and four times that number were more or less badly injured. The train was composed of six sleeping cars, six day coaches and chair cars and three baggage. It was carrying 900 passengers, all excursionists, and was bound for Niagara Falls.

Three miles east of Chatsworth is a little slough, and where the railroad crosses a dry run, about ten feet deep and fifteen feet wide. Over this was stretched an ordinary wooden trestle bridge, and as the excursion train came thundering down on it what was the horror of the engineer on the front engine when he saw that the bridge was a fire. Right up before his eyes leaped the bright flames, and the next instant he was among them. There was no chance to stop. Had there been warning it would have taken a half mile to stop that on-rushing mass of wood, iron and human lives, and the train was within one hundred yards of the red tongued messenger of death before they flashed their fatal signals into the engineer's face. But he passed over in safety, the first engine keeping the rails. As it went over the bridge fell beneath it, and it could only have been the terrific speed of the train which saved the lives of the engineer and his fireman. But the next engine went down and instantly the deed of death was done. Car erashed into car, coaches piled on top of another, and in the twinkling of an eye nearly forty people found instant death, and fifty more were so badly hurt they could not live. As for the wounded, they were everywhere. Only the sleeping-coaches escaped, and as the startled and half-dressed passengers came tumbling out of them they found such a scene of death as is rarely witnessed, and such work to do that it seemed as if human hands were utterly incapable.

It lacked but five minutes of midnight. Down in the ditch lay the second engineer, Engineer McClintock, dead, and Fireman Applegate badly injured. On top were piled the three baggage cars, one on top of another, like a child's card house after he had swept it with his hand. Then came the six day coaches. They were telescoped as cars never were before and three of them were pressed into just space enough for one. The second car had mounted off its trucks, crashed through the car ahead of it, crushing the woodwork aside like tinder, and lay there, resting on the tops of the seats, while every passenger in the front car lay dead and dying underneath. Out of that car but four people came alive. On top of the second car lay the third, and its bottom was smeared with the blood of its victims. The other three cars were not so badly crushed, but they were broken and twisted in every conceivable way, and every crushed timber and beam represented a crushed human frame and a broken bone. Instantly the air was filled with cries of the wounded and the shrieks of those about to die. The groans of men and the screams of women united to make an appalling sound, and above all could be heard the agonizing cries of little children as, in some instances, they lay pinned alongside their dead parents.

Chatsworth was turned into a morgue to-day. The Town Hall, the engine house, the depot were all full of dead bodies, while every house in the little village has its quota of the wounded. There were over 100 corpses lying in the extemporized dead houses, and every man and woman was turned into an amateur but zealous nurse.

In the Town Hall was the main hospital, and in it anxious relatives and sorrowing friends sat, and fanning gently the sufferers' faces, queried the attending surgeons as they bound up the wounds, and insisted that there must be hope. Down in the dead-houses, fathers, husbands, brothers, sisters, wives and children tearfully inspected each face as it was uncovered, and sighed as the features were unknown, or cried out in anguish when the well-known face, sometimes fearfully mangled, but yet recognizable, was uncovered.

The entire capacity of the little village was taxed, and kind-hearted women drove in from miles to give their gentle ministrations to the sufferers.

HUMAN HYENAS PLUNDERING THE DEAD.

No sooner had the wreck occurred than a scene of robbery commenced. Some band of unspeakable miscreants, heartless and with only animal instincts, was on hand, and, like the guerillas who throng a battle-field the night after the conflict and filch from the dead the money which they received for their meagre pay, stealing even the bronze medals and robbing from the children of heroes the other worthless emblems of their fathers' bravery, so last night did those human hyenas plunder the dead from this terrible accident and take even the shoes which covered their feet. Who these wretches are is not now known. Whether they were a band of pick-pockets who accompanied the train or some robber gang who were lurking in the vicinity cannot be said. The horrible suspicion, however, exists, and there are many who give it credit, that the accident was a deliberately planned case of train wrecking; that the bridge was set on fire by miscreants who hoped to seize the opportunity offered, and the fact that the bridge was so far consumed at the time the train came along, and the added fact that the train was an hour and a half late, are pointed out as evidence of a careful conspiracy. It seems hardly possible that man could be so lost to all the ordinary feeling which animates the basest of the human race, but still, men who will rob dead men, who will steal from the dying and will plunder the wounded, held down by broken beams of a wrecked car, w ounded, whose death by fire seemed imminent, can do most anything which is base and that is what these fiends in human form did. They went into the cars when the fire was burning fiercely underneath, and, when the poor wretches who were pinned there begged them "for God's sake to help me out," stripped them of their watches and jewelry and searched their pockets for money.

When the dead bodies were laid out in the corn fields these hyenas turned them over in their search for valuables, and that the plundering was done by an organized gang was proven by the fact that this morning out in the corn field sixteen purses, all empty, were found in one heap. It was a ghastly plundering, and had the plunderers been caught they would surely have been lynched

LIST OF WOUNDED.

Following is a list of the wounded, as far as identified. It is slow work, as the bodies are horribly mangled:

E. W. P. Parker and wife, Peoria, head and limbs.

Mrs. Emma Reagan and son, Peoria, slight injury.

John Frye, Peoria, leg broken, back injured.

H. L. Ogden, Grayton, Ill., head and foot injured.

Florence Boucher, Bayard, Iowa, arm hurt.

Pat Brady, Gilliman, Ill., foot and head.

Sophia Pauline, Peoria, Ill., head.

C. W. Young, West Jersey, hand.

C. A. Swank, West Jersey, foot and shoulder.

G. W. Scott, Toulin, Ill., ankle.

Thomas Trimms, Park Ridge, Ill., arms, hips and legs.

Theodore Godel, Peoria, head and legs.

Mrs. Edith, Chellew, Glassford, Ill., leg broken and ankle bruised.

Mr. Chellew, Glassford, Ill., leg dislocated.

Joe Neal, Mossville, Ill., head and limbs.

Mrs. Joe Neal, Mossville, arm and leg broked; baby killed.

Miss Julia Valdejo, Peoria, Ill., internally.

Abbie Edmonds, Disco, ankle.

Dr. E. P. Hazen and wife, Fort Madison, Iowa, heads hurt,

Miss Emma Ulter, West Point, Iowa, head and limb.

Miss H. Thorns, Rish, Iowa, internally.

H. H. Bond, Colchester, Ill., internally.

Mrs. Thos. McAvoy, Peoria, Ill., internally.

Mrs. I. W. Grant, Peoria, internally.

Mary Morris, Peoria, bruised.

Mr. Robert Simmermann, Peoria, head and spine.

E. F. French, Peoria, hips and body.

Eaton Walters, Peoria, hips and body.

Otto Johnson, Burlington, Iowa, legs.

Mrs. R. H. Clark, Riotstown, Iowa, legs.

C. W. Cross, Washington, Ill., head and chest.

J. E. Deckman, Peoria, ankle.

Madge T. Harris, Peoria, ankle.

Arthur McCarty, Eureka, Ill., both eyes gone.

David Crawford, Hitton, Ill., head, limbs and hips.

A. F. McGee, La Harpe, Ill., leg and spine.

Mrs. S. R. Borden, Tonica, Ill., foot.

Wm. Forbes, Elmwood, Ill., chest and head.

Elizabeth Settlers, La Harpe, Ill., limbs.

Mrs. Linda Walters, Peoria, nose, jaw and leg.

H. Abraham, Peoria, internally.

William Smith, Peoria, head crushed.

Frank Taylor, McComb, Ill., internally.

John Stear, Rushville, Ill., leg.

J. W. Stearns, Green Valley, Ill., leg.

A. B. Shomberger, Peoria, hip, side and heel.

J. L. Belstey, Deer Creek. Ill., head and ankle.

Paton Cross, Washington, Ill., leg.

J. B. Kelly, Boodee, Illinois, hip, leg broken.

Frank Snadicker, Abington, Illinois, head, leg broken.

Daniel Rock, Rosefield, Ill., head, leg and hands.

A. C. Jordan, Danville, Iowa, leg.

C. A. Gregg, Danville, Iowa, leg.

Mrs. C. E. Allen, Galesburg, Ill., head.

W. C. Ellis, Peoria, head.

Minnie Vaughsdale, Peoria, leg broken.

Calvin Davis, Peoria, arm.

Conductor Stillwell, head, arm and leg.

C. H. Carter, Jr., Burlington, Iowa, body.

Harold E. Lawrence, Burlington, Iowa, body.

H. B. Lawrence, Burlington, Iowa, body.

John McMaster, Peoria, body.

Frank Brown, Peoria, head.

Mrs. Kellogg, Tremont, body.

Mrs. K. G. Welsh, Peoria, body.

Mrs. Isaac Body, Whiteside, Ill., body.

Catharine Lot, Peoria, body.

Blanche Allen, Peoria, body.

THE DEAD.

The following dead have been identified:

R. E. Stock, Peoria, body.

Miss Stephens and father.

Mike Regan, Binghamton, N. Y.

William Craig, Cuba, Ill.

Henry Hicken, Pekin, Ill.

Noah Haverman, Canton, Ill.

H. S. Smith, Mattamore, Ill.

G. A. Smith, Peoria,

Mrs. Zimmerman, Peoria.

Rosa and Maggie Murphy and mother, Peeria.

Miss Maggie Malvow, Peoria.

Miss Neal, Mossville, Ill.

Emiline Carrithers, Evans, Ill.

Jess Meek, Eureka, Ill.

—— Sherman, Brimfield, Ill.

—— McClintock, engineer, Peoria.

Elizabeth Cross, Washington, Ill.

Mrs. E. D. Stoddard, West Point, Iowa.

Mrs. Pearl Adams, Peoria.

Pearl French, Peoria.

W. H. Potter, Bushnell, Illinois.

Miss J. M. Clay, Eureka, Ill.

J. D. Richards, Peoria.

Mrs. Breeze, Peoria.

W. Gereretzen, Peoria.

E. F. Adams, Fairbury.

W. H. Lot, Elwood.

Addie Webster, Peoria.

Mrs. William Allen, Peoria.

Mr. W. Valejo, Peoria.

Mrs. H. B. McClure and daughter, Peoria.

Mrs. Miller, Peoria.

Mr. Wright, Peoria.

Mrs. James Dale, Peoria.

Mrs. Wm. Ball and daughter, Peoria.

F. B. Wynett, Peoria.

E. Godell and Son.

Dr. Wm. Collins, Galesburg, Ill.

J. Body, J. S. Kaler, Breed's Station, Ill.

John Murphy, Peoria.

Henry Siegelson, Keokuk, Iowa.

Oney Spaith, Green Valley, Ill.

John A. Moore, Jacksonville, Ill.

J. D. McFadden, Peoria.

Captain Ahlke, A. Martin, Bloomington.

J. A. Green, Breed's Station, and about twenty dead at Piper City.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—Intelligence was received at Lock Haven, Penna., on the evening of the 8th, of the murder of a man named Culby and his wife, in their house on the mountains south of that city, on the evening of the 7th.

—The murder of Isaiah Colby and his wife at Cherry Run, near Lock Haven, Penna., was investigated by the Coroner on the 9th. Mrs, Colby had been outraged before being murdered. Both bodies lay outside the house where they had fallen. The only other person about the premises was an infant, which was almost dead from hunger and crying. There is no clue to the murderer. John Doors, while misbehaving at a picnic in Calloway county, Kentucky, was fatally shot by Frank Collie, the manager of the affair. Doors drew his knife and fatally cut Collie as he fell dead. Alexander Walker, the colored Prohibition speaker, who was badly beaten and mangled by being thrown against a wire fence after he had made a speech at Prairie Grove, near Webberville, Texas, last week, died on the 7th. His assailants are known. Deputy Sheriff Stanley, of Williamson county, Texas, was ambushed and killed on the 8th. William Carson, a deputy sheriff, captured a desperado named Vigit at Almosa, Colorado, on the 7th, and, while he was reading the warrant, the prisoner seized his pistol and beat him over the head with it until he died. The murderer escaped.

—A despatch from Nogales, New Mexico, says: The sloop Sara left Mulejo on July 25th, loaded with twenty tons of tan bark. The vessel had on board Captain Abraham Bajarim, his wife and children and niece, Superintendent Halle, of the Baltimore Copper Mine at Santa Rosa, and a crew of five men. While between San Pedro and Martinez, in California, the vessel was struck by a heavy surf and capsized. All on board perished except the captain and four sailors, who saved themselves by climbing on the bottom of the sloop. On July 30th two of the sailors became crazy and said they were going ashore. As they plunged overboard they were devoured by sharks. The captain, one sailor and a boy remained on the sloop for eight days, sustaining life by catching turtles that came near and sucking their blood. They were rescued by the sloop Refuge.

—The tent in which Revs. Hosler and Schulz, Seven-day Adventists, were holding revival services in Winona, Minnesota, was attacked by a mob of Germans and Poles on the 7th, and pulled down. The congregation resisted and a free fight ensued, in which several persons were hurt.

—Telegrams received in Chicago on the 9th, from central points throughout the northwestern country, show that the drouth still continues. Not a drop of rain has fallen except eight one-hundredths of an inch at Des Moines. Forest fires are raging in Wisconsin, and much valuable property has been destroyed.

—Charles Williams, who was confined in the jail of Logan county, West Virginia, for the murder of James Aldridge, was taken from jail by citizens on the evening of the 8th, and hanged to a tree.

—The monument of the Fifth Connecticut Regiment, at Gettysburg, Pa., was dedicated on the 9th. The stone is of polished granite, and stands on Culp's Hill, a short distance from Spangler's Spring.

—The pine woods, covering 200 acres, just south of Jamestown, New York, were burning on the evening of the 9th. Several houses were in danger. The loss will be heavy.

—A despatch from Augusta, Georgia, says: The river is now thirty-three feet, and is rising at the rate of three inches an hour. It is coming into the city at Upper Broad and Reynold streets. The gate on the third level of the canal has broken, and the water is flooding Upper Telfair, Walker and other streets near the Union Depot.

—Mayor Sutton, nineteen Councilmen and the Street Commissioner of Wilkesbarre, Penna,, were arrested on the 9th, on complaint of citizens, for failing to keep the streets in order, and for allowing stagnant water to accumulate, from which foul smells arise, dangerous to the health of the community and harmful to property interests. They were held to answer in $300 bail each. The Councilmen went bail for one another, and the Chief of Police for the Mayor, and he for the City Commissioner.

—Mrs. Harvey Wills, of Oswego, Kansas, has been arrested for grabbing her mother, Mrs. Mary Rawlinson, 71 years old, by the hair, throwing her violently to the floor, and beating and kicking her in such a manner as to cause her death in a short time. It is said the women quarrelled over the mother's property which the daughter wanted to get.

—The walls of the ruins of Bishop & Spear's peanut warehouse, in St. Louis, fell on the morning of the 10th and carried with them a portion of J. Alkires & Co.'s wholesale grocery house. In the ruins were buried a number of firemen. Barney McKernan, Frank McDonald and Christian Hoell were dead when rescued. James O'Brien is thought to be fatally hurt, and three others severely injured. The loss is estimated at $160,000; fully insured. A shoe factory at Wolfboro, New Hampshire, owned by the Steam Power Company and occupied by Monroe & Co. and Cropley & Co., in manufacturing shoes, was burned on the evening of the 9th, together with nine dwelling houses, The total loss is placed at $125,000; insurance small. A fire which occurred on the 9th in the rear of G. M. Scott's hardware store, in Salt Lake. Utah, burned their tin shop and the north division of their establishment. There was a number of tenants, and the total loss is estimated at $85,000, all, except in a few cases, covered by insurance. The mill fires at Muskegon, Michigan, on the 9th, resulted in a loss of over 5,000,000 feet of lumber, owned by Stimson & Fay, Mann & Co., Meely & Co. and others. The total losses aggregate nearly $120,000, on which there is a fair insurance. The Eagle Flour Mills, in Memphis, Tennessee, were burned on the 10th. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $15,000. The steam cake, cracker and candy works of James Barkley & Brothers, in Wilmington, Delaware, were burned on the morning of the 10th. Loss, $30,000; partly covered by insurance. A despatch from St. Thomas, Ontario, says the mills of M. & J. O'Donnell, of Jersey City, N. J., situated east of Bridgen, on the St. Clair branch, were ignited by brush fires on the morning of the 10th, and all the sheds, together with 2,000,000 feet of matched staves, were burned. The loss is $150,000.

—Reports from the Northwest say the storm on the evening of the 9th was pretty general; and in the lumber districts, where forest fires were raging, the rain checked the progress of the flames. Telegrams from the interior of Wisconsin indicate that the wind storm which accompanied the rain was very violent, and that much damage has resulted in consequence.

—As a construction train on the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Air Line Railroad was approaching Duff's station, Indiana, on the 9th, the engine struck a cow, and the train was thrown from the track. Nine of the construction crew were badly injured. Five of them cannot recover.

—J. M. Bourne, during the hearing of a case in court at Owenton, Kentucky, charged his nephew, James Bourne, Jr., with false swearing. After court the nephew demanded a retraction. This was refused, and an altercation ensued, during which J. M. Bourne shot and killed his nephew. Vice Consul Mitchell, at Piedras Negras, Mexico, reports to the State Department that James H. Duval, citizen of the United States and a native of Mobile, who had been residing in Santa Rosa for several years, engaged in mining, was murdered July 2d as he was going to the mine to pay his employes. Julia Hogan and Fannie Thornton, colored women, quarrelled about a sheet in Memphis, Tennessee, on the evening of the 9th. Fannie Thornton was stabbed and killed.

—Willis McDearmon, a school teacher near Babattia, Tennessee, found his school house surrounded by a mob, on the 10th, and he was refused admission because he was a Prohibitionist. McDearmon opened another school house. Anti-Prohibitionists installed a new teacher, and pupils divided according to parents' views on the question.

—William Furbs, alias "Fritz," the printer's apprentice, who is accused of having set on fire the offices of the *New Yorker Zeitung*, was arranged for examination at the Toombs police court on the 10th. William Mayer, the publisher, charged Furbs with having been the author of the fire on August 4th, and also expressed the belief that he was guilty of the other five fires.

—James Glenn, 40 years old, was killed, and John Schmidt, middle-aged, seriously injured on the 10th, by the falling of a truss of the bridge across the Central Hudson tracks at Schenectady, New York.

—The giant powder works at West Berkely, six miles from San Francisco, blew up on the 11th. Buildings were shaken throughout the entire business portion of San Francisco. One Chinaman was fatally, and six white men and six Chinamen seriously, injured.

—On the evening of the 11th a large piece of the ornamental stone work on the front of Odd Fellows' Hall, in Baltimore, fell to the pavement, a distance of about forty feet, and crushed to death an unknown man who was passing.

—Three colored preachers, Rev. Messrs, Israel, George and Calwell, while riding in a wagon in Atlanta, Georgia, were run over and killed by a West Point train; a fourth, Rev. Mr. Upshaw, was seriously wounded.

—Shaft No. 1 of the Ashland Mine, near Hurley, Wisconsin, caved in on the afternoon of the 10th, killing four men and injuring another.

—An excursion train for Niagara Falls, on the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad, composed of six sleeping cars, six day coaches and chair cars, three baggage cars and two engines, dropped through a burning bridge over a dry run about three miles east of Chatsworth, Illinois, on the evening of the 10th, while running at the rate of a mile a minute. There were nine hundred and sixty passengers on board from various parts in Central Illinois, the majority of them, however, from Peoria. The estimates of the dead and wounded vary, but there have been seventy-two dead and seventy-one wounded identified. After the disaster the dead were robbed by an organized gang of miscreants, and there is a suspicion that the bridge was set on fire by them.

—The west-bound passenger express train on the Southern Pacific Railroad was run off the switch near Papago, about fifteen miles east of Tuscon, Arizona, on the 10th, by four masked men. The engine was ditched and the express car robbed of $3500.

—A wind and rain storm struck Harrisburg and Lancaster, Penna., on the evening of the 11th, and unroofed houses, blew down trees and damaged crops.

—The firm of Henry S. Ives & Co., of New York, suspended, on the 11th. Mr. Cromwell, of Sullivan & Cromwell, was made assignee. It is said that the liabilities are about $20,000,000, with assests something in excess of that amount.

—Alexander English, George Horton and Frank Edwards, sons of respectable New York people, were arrested while ransacking Captain M not's cottage, at Asbury Park, New Jersey, on the 10th. The prisoners went to Asbury Park to spend the season, but went to the races and lost all their money.

—Frederick Hopt, alias "Welcome," was shot to death in the yard of the penitententiary, four miles from Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 11th. The firing party consisted of five men with rifles. The condemned man showed the utmost firmness. A rosette was pinned over his heart. Hopt had murdered John F. Turner, son of the Sheriff of Utah county.

—A despatch from Macon, Georgia, says a passenger train for Brunswick and Florida ran off a bridge at Albany, on the evening of the 11th, leaving only the engine on the track. Thirteen persons are reported wounded, but none killed. A freight train on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad stopped to do some switching at Montgomery, three miles west of Aurora, Illinois, on the evening of the 11th, and left several cars standing on the main track. These were run into by an east-bound freight train. William Breed and a young man named Watkins were seriously injured, and three men asleep in a way car, and a man stealing a ride in a box cas, were also hurt. A number of freight cars were ditched. An east-bound freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad was wrecked at Parkersburg, Pa., on the morning of the 12th, by a broken switch-frog. A number of cars were demolished, and both track were blocked for six hours. A brakeman was slightly hurt by jumping. A construction train on the Evansville and Indianapolis Railroad went through a wooden culvert at Saline City, Indiana, on the 12th. Six passengers were injured, but only one, Thomas Brouthers, dangerous.

—Natural gas has been discovered at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

—The first bale of new cotton was received at Charleston, South Carolina, on the 12th, from Barnell county.

—Reports from many points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota, indicate that rains fell generally in the Northwest, on the 10th and 11th, giving fresh life to crops and aiding the people in checking the prairie and forest fires which have been raging.

—A dispatch from Franklin, Louisiana, says the body of Jane Collins, a colored girl, was found in the thicket on the plantation of Joseph Birg, with her throat cut. Her stepfather, Daniel Pleasants, confessed that he was the murderer, and asked to be hanged at once. The crowd granted his request and hanged him to the rafters of a cane shed.

—The number of killed by the railroad disaster at Chatsworth, Illinois, on the evening of the 10th is still uncertain. A list furnished on the 12th places it at one hundred and fifty-six. It is said that the railroad officials alone can fix it. Newspaper correspondents cannot get a complete list, as a number of the killed and injured were removed from Chatsworth before they arrived. Railroad officials say there were about six hundred persons in the train, and that it was going at the rate of about 35 miles an hour. One of the first physicians at the wreck said that one cause of so many deaths was lack of ambulances or proper means for moving the injured.

—The cashier of a Montreal, Canada bank is on an excursion to Boston. His "shortage" is stated at $12,000.

A Screen From a Harem.

In Washington dwell two young women who own so much bric-a-brac that they have moved into a larger house to accommodate it. Among other rare things is a screen, such as is used in eastern harems, made of carved wood, with curious little windows which open and shut like doors.

THE MARKETS.

PROVISIONS—		
Beef city fam bl	9 50	@10 00
Hams	21 50	@22 —
Pork Mess	16 00	@— —
Prime Mess, new	15 50	@— —
Sides smoked	9¾	@— 10
Shoulders smoked	— 7	@— —
do in salt	— 6¾	@— —
Smoked Beef	— 15	@— 16
Lard Western bls	6 75	@ 6 80
Lard loose	6 25	@ 6 50
FLOUR—		
West. and Pa. sup	2 50	@ 3 00
Pa. Family	3 75	@ 3 90
Minn Clear	3 85	@ 4 15
Pat. Wnt Wht	4 50	@ 4 75
Rye Flour	2 60	@ 2 75
GRAIN—		
Wheat No. 1 red	83¾	@— —
Rye	— —	@— —
Corn, No. 2 White	— —	@— —
No. 3	— 49	@— 49¼
Oat, No. 1 White	— 38¾	@— —
No. 2 do	— 38	@— —
No. 2 Mixed	— 34	@— —
FISH—		
Mackerel, Large 1s	30 —	@35 —
No. 2 Shore	16 —	@— —
Herring, Lab	5 50	@ 6 50
SUGAR—		
Powdered	6¼	@6 3-16
Granulated	6 15-16	@6
Confec. A	6⅜	@—
HAY AND STRAW—		
Timothy, choice	15 50	@16 —
Mixed	10 00	@12 50
Cut Hay	13 00	@13 50
Rye Straw	— —	@12 50
Wheat Straw	— —	@— —
WOOL—		
Ohio, Penna., and W. Va. Fleece XX and above	43	@45
common	39	@35
Unwashed medium	31	@3

INFECTIOUS DRUNKENNESS.

Reformed Men Who Have Shown Signs of Intoxication from Contagion.

There are cases of reformed men who show signs of intoxication from the contagion of others who are drunkards. The following is an example: A prominent ex-military man who had drunk moderately once, while attending a dinner with his old comrades, where most of them were intoxicated, suddenly became hilarious, made a foolish speech, settled back in his chair in a drunken state, and was finally taken home quite stupid. He had not drunk any spirits and had only used coffee and water, and yet he had all the symptoms of the others, only his was intoxication from contagion; the favoring soil had been prepared long ago in the army.

Another case was that of a man who had been an inebriate years ago, but had reformed. He was recently elected to office, and gave a dinner to some friends. Among them was a physician who had been greatly interested in these studies. He sent me a long report, the substance of which was this: On the occasion referred to many of the company became partially intoxicated, and the host, who drank nothing but water, became hilarious, and finally stupid, with them. He was put to bed with every sign of intoxication, but recovered, and next morning had only a confused notion of these events.

The third case occurred four years ago. A reformed man of twelve years' sobriety, went on a military excursion with a drinking company, and, although he drank nothing but lemonade, became as much intoxicated as the others. This event was the subject of much commet and loss to him, socially and otherwise, although he protested, and other confirmed his statements, that he did not take any spirits at this time. In these cases two conditions were present—one in which some special unknown nerve state was inherited, which readily reflected alcoholic states from contagion; the other, in which this particular alcoholic state had been acquired, and more readily responded to contagious surroundings than otherwise.

Thus actors who essay to represent insanity or inebriety are successful in proportion as they inherit a nervous organization predisposing them to these affections. A single glass of spirits may awaken a latent nerve defect and soon after merge into inebriety. So the effort to imitate the manner and conduct of an intoxicated person may give impress and direction to an organism that will be permanent. An actor greatly praised for his skill as *Hamlet* was obliged to leave the stage for the reason that this character was becoming so intimately his as to suggest insanity at an early day. A man who acted the part of a drunken man was after a time so completely intoxicated as to be unfit for his part. He could not use spirits and had to give up his part in the play for the same reason as mentioned above.

A remarkable incident of this kind came to my notice. A temperance writer of great power and vividness of detail said that he lived all the details of the hero he was describing in his own mind. When the character was intoxicated he had all the symptoms and had to go to bed after writing that the hero did so. He suffered, was exhausted, had pain, mental agony, was joyous, happy, contented, and lived over every event which he described. This man was strictly temperate, but had a drunken father, from whom he inherited a peculiar nervous organization that gave him power to realize the toxic state from alcohol and throw himself into it most perfectly. He says that it would impair his health to write more on this theme, for he would be intoxicated most of the time while writing.

Many of these states may be termed emotional trance states, and in some future time will be the subject of some curious and wonderful psychological discoveries. For instance, reformed men, or those who have recently stopped the use of spirits, cannot safely listen to a recital of the sufferings and struggles of others to become temperate without taking on some form of mental shock that is fatal to their own resolutions. The more vividly and accurately the struggles of a drunkard are described the more certainly the will of the bearer is weakened and rendered impotent to helf itself. Temperance lecturers who hope by painting the horrors of drink so vividly to deter any one in the audience srom falling in that way are deceived, and produce the very effect they seek to remedy.

The Rag Pickers of Paris.

In Paris the privilege of removing and overhauling the city's debris is farmed out to large contractors, who hire chiffoniers, as French rag pickers are called, who go out at nightfall with their hotte, or square basket, buckled over their shoulder and grub over the piles of ashes and sweepings which have been placed in the streets. They take everything of the slightest value down to the smallest pieces of wood and bits of bread, and carry their burdens to the contractors' warehouses. They are poorly paid reside in squalid quarters, exist for a few sous a day at the rag pickers' restaurant, indulge in some of the gayeties of life, such as attending a chiffonier's ball, and are members of a well organized rag pickers' mutual benefit society. The agreement into which the contractors enter with the municipal authorities compel the former to remove the city refuse within certain hours and gives them the sole power of appointing chiffoniers. All other persons who overhaul the household offscourings are amenable to a city ordinance. Consequently it is no unusual thing for over 4,000,000 francs worth of old rags, bones, etc., to be taken out of the collections of the 7,000 chiffoniers.

—The Chinese Testament, revised by the Rev. Griffith John, has just been published, and the demand for parts of this version averages nearly 1,000 copies per day.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

Employments of Heaven.

"Now it came to pass in the thirtieth year, in the fourth month, in the fifth day of the month, as I was among the captives by the river of Chebar, that the heavens were opened."—Ezekiel 1 : 1.

EZEKIEL, with others, had been expatriated, and while in foreign slavery was standing on the banks of the royal canal, which he and other serfs had been condemned to dig by the order of Nebuchadnezzar—this royal canal in the text called the river of Chebar;

THE ILLUSTRIOUS EXILE

had visions of heaven. Indeed, it is almost always so that the brightest visions of heaven come not to those who are on mountain-top of prosperity, but to some John on desolate Patmos, or to some Paul in Mamertine dungeon, or to some Ezekiel standing on the banks of a ditch he had been compelled to dig—yea, to the weary, to the heart-broken, to those whom sorrow has banished.

The text is very particular to give us the exact time of the vision. It was in the thirtieth year, and in the fourth month, and in the fifth day of the month. So you have had visions of earth you shall never forget. You remember the year, you remember the month, you remember the day, you remember the hour. Why may not we have some such vision this morning?

The question is often silently asked, though perhaps never audibly propounded, "What are our departed Christian friends doing now?" The question is more easily answered than you might perhaps suppose. Though there has come no recent intelligence from the heavenly city, and we seem dependent upon the story of eighteen centuries ago, still I think we may, from inference, decide what are the present

OCCUPATIONS OF OUR TRANSFERRED KINSFOLK.

After God has made a nature, He never eradicates the chief characterics tics of its temperament. You never knew a man phlegmatic in temperament to become sanguine in temperament. You never knew a man sanguine in temperament to become phlegmatic in temperament. Conversion plants new principles in the soul, but Paul and John are just as different from each other after conversion as they were different from each other before conversion. If conversion does not eradicate the prominent characteristics of the temperament, neither will death eradicate them. You have, then, only by a sum in subtraction and a sum in addition, to decide what are the employments of your departed friends in the better world. You are to subtract from them all earthly grossness and add all earthly goodness, and then you are to come to the conclusion that they are doing now

WHAT THEY DID ON EARTH

in their best moments. *The reason that so many people never start for heaven* is because they could not stand it if they got there, if it should turn out to be the rigid and formal place some people photograph it. We like to come to church, but we would not want to stay here to next Christmas. We like to hear the "Hallelujah Chorus," but we would not want to hear it all the time for fifty centuries. It might be on some great occasion it would be possibly comfortable to wear a crown of gold weighing several pounds, but it would be an affliction to wear such a crown for ever. In other words, we run the descriptions of heaven into the ground, while we make that which was intended as especial and celebrative to be the exclusive employment of souls in heaven. You might as well, if asked to describe the habits of American society, describe a Decoration Day, or a Fourth of July, or an autumnal Thanksgiving, as though it were all the time that way.

I am not going to speculate in regard to a future world, but I must, by inevitable laws of inference and deduction and common sense, conclude that in heaven we will be just as different from each other as we are now different, and hence, that there will be at least as many different employments in the celestial world as there are employments here. Christ is to be the great love, the great joy, the great rapture, the great worship of heaven; but will that abolish employment? No more than loves on earth—paternal, filial, fraternal, conjugal love—abolish earthly occupation.

THE ARTIST'S HEAVEN.

I. In the first place, I remark that all those of our departed Christian friends who on earth found great joy in the fine arts are now indulging their tastes in the same direction. On earth they had their gladdest pleasures amid pictures and statuary, and in the study of the laws of light and shade and perspective. Have you any idea that that influence of faculty at death collapsed and perished? Why so, when there is more for them to look at, and they have keener appreciation of the beautiful, and they stand amid the very looms where the sunsets and the rainbows and the spring mornings are woven?

Are you so obtuse as to suppose that because the painter drops his easel and the sculptor his chisel and the engraver his knife, that therefore that taste, which he was enlarging and intensifying for forty or fifty years, is entirely obliterated? These artists, or these friends of art, on earth worked in coarse material and with imperfect brain and with frail hand. Now they have carried their art into larger liberties and into wider circumference. They are

AT THE OLD BUSINESS

yet, but without the fatigues, without the limitations, without the hindrances of the terrestrial studio. Raphael could now improve upon his masterpiece of Michael the Archangel, now that he has seen him, and could improve upon his masterpiece of the Holy Family, now that he has visited them. Michael Angelo could better present the Last Judgment after he has seen its flash and heard the rumbling battering-rams of its thunder. Exquisite colors here, graceful lines here, powerful chiaroscuro here; but I am persuaded that the grander studios and the brighter galleries are higher up by the winding marble stairs of the sepulchre, and that Turner, and Holman Hunt and Rembrandt, and Titian, and Paul Veronese, if they exercised saving faith in the Christ whom they portrayed upon the canvas, are painters yet, but their strength of faculty multiplied ten-thousand fold. The reason that God took away their eye and their hand and their brain was that He might give them something more limber, more wieldy, more skilful, more multiplitant.

Do not, therefore, be melancholy among the tapestries, and the bric-a-brac, and the embroideries, and the water-colors, and the works of art which your departed friends used to admire. Do not say: "I am sorry they had to leave all these things." Rather say: "I am glad they have gone up to higher artistic opportunity and appreciation." Our friends who found so much joy in the fine arts on earth, are now luxuriating in Lonvres and Luxembourgs celestial.

THE MUSICIAN'S HEAVEN.

II. I remark again that all our departed Christian friends who in this world were passionately fond of music are still regaling that taste in the world celestial. The Bible says so much about the music of heaven that it cannot all be figurative. The Bible over and over again speaks of the songs of heaven. If heaven had no songs of its own, a vast number of those of earth would have been taken up by the earthly emigrants. Surely the Christian at death does not lose his memory. Then there must be millions of souls in heaven who know "Coronation," and "Antioch," and "Mount Pisgah," and "Old Hundred." The leader of the eternal orchestra need only once tap his baton, and all heaven will be ready for the hallelujah.

Cannot the soul sing? How often we compliment some exquisite singer by saying: "There was so much soul in her music." In Heaven it will be all soul, until the body after a while comes up in the resurrection, and then there will be an additional heaven. Cannot the soul hear? If it can hear, then it can hear music. Do not, therefore, let it be in your household, when some member leaves for heaven, as it is in some households, that you close the piano and unstring the harp for two years, because the fingers that used to play on them are still. You must remember that they have better instruments of music where they are. You ask me: "Do they have

REAL HARPS,

and real trumpets, and real organs?" I do not know. Some wiseacres say positively there are no such things in heaven. I do not know, but I should not be surprised if the God who made all the mountains, and all the hills, and all the forests, and all the metals of the earth, and all the growths of the universe—I should not be surprised if He could, if He had a mind to, make a few harps and trumpets and organs.

Grand old Haydn, sick and worn out, was carried for the last time into the music hall, and there heard his own oratorio of the "Creation." History says that as the orchestra came to that famous passage, "Let there be light!" the whole audience rose and cheered, and Haydn waved his hand toward heaven, and said: "It comes from there." Overwhelmed with his own music, he was carried out in his chair, and as he came to the door he spread his hand toward the orchestra as in benediction. Haydn was right when he waved his hand toward heaven and said, "It comes from there." Music was born in heaven, and it will ever have its highest throne in heaven; and I want you to understand that our departed friends who were passionately fond of music here, are now *at the headquarters of harmony.* I think that the grand old tunes that died when your grandfathers died, have gone with them to heaven.

THE SOLDIER'S HEAVEN.

III. Again, I remark that those of our departed Christian friends who in this world had very strong military spirit are now in the armies Celestial and out on bloodless battle. There are hundreds of people born soldiers. They cannot help it. They belong to regiments in time of peace. They cannot hear a drum or fife without trying to keep step to the music. They are Christians, and when they fight, they fight on the right side. Now when these, our Christian friends who had natural military spirit, entered heaven, they entered the celestial army.

The door of heaven hardly opens but you hear a military demonstration. David cried out: "The chariots of God are twenty thousand." Elisha saw the mountains filled with celestial cavalry. St. John said: "The armies which are in heaven followed Him on white horses." Now, when those who had the military spirit on earth entered glory, I suppose

THEY RIGHT AWAY ENLISTED

in some heavenly campaign, they volunteered right away. There must needs be in heaven soldiers with a soldierly spirit. There are grand parade days when the King reviews the troops. There must be armed escort sent out to bring up from earth to heaven those who were more than conquerors. There must be crusades ever being fitted out for some part of God's dominion—battles, bloodless, groanless, painless; angels of evil to be fought down and fought back. Other rebellious worlds to be conquered. Worlds to be put to the torch. Worlds to be saved. Worlds to be demolished. Worlds to be sunk. Worlds to be hoisted.

Besides that, in our own world there are battles for the right and against the wrong, where we must have the heavenly military. That is what keeps us Christian reformers so buoyant. So few good men against so many bad men, so few churches against so many grog-shops, so few pure printing-presses against so many polluted printing-presses; and yet we are buoyant and courageous, because while we know that the armies of evil in the world are larger in numbers than the army of the truth, there are celestial cohorts in the air fighting on our side.

I have not so much faith in the army on the ground as I have in the army in the air. O God! open our eyes that we may see them. The military spirits that went up from earth to join the military spirits before the throne—Joshua and Caleb and Gideon and David and Samson, and the hundreds of Christian warriors who on earth fought with fleshly arm, and now having gone up on high are coming down the hills of heaven ready to fight among the invincibles. Yonder they are—coming, coming. Did you not hear them as they swept by?

MATHEMATICIANS AND METAPHYSICIANS.

IV. But what are our mathematical friends to do in the next world? They found their joy and their delight in mathematics. There was more poetry for them in Euclid than in John Milton. They were as passionately fond of mathematics as Plato who wrote over his door, "Let no one enter here who is not acquainted with geometry." What are they doing now? They are busy with figures yet. No place in all the universe like heaven for figures. Numbers infinite, distances infinite, calculations infinite. The didactic Dr. Dick said he really thought that the redeemed in heaven spent some of their time with the higher branches of mathematics.

So of our transferred and *transported metaphysicians.* What are they doing now? Studying the human mind, only under better circumstances than they used to study it. They used to study the mind sheathed in the dull human body. Now the spirit is unsheathed—now they are studying the sword outside the scabbard. Have you any doubt about what Sir William Hamilton is doing in heaven, or what Jonathan Edwards is doing in heaven, or the multitudes on earth who had a passion for metaphysics, sanctified by the grace of God? No difficulty in guessing. Metaphysics, glorious metaphysics, everlasting metaphysics!

WORK FOR EXPLORERS.

V. What are our departed Christian friends who are explorers doing now. Exploring yet, but with lightning locomotion, with vision microscopic and telescopic at the same time. A continent at a glance. A world in a second. A planetary system in a day. Christian John Franklin no more in disabled *Erebus* pushing toward the North Pole; Christian De Long no more trying to free blockaded *Jeannette* from the ice; Christian Livingstone no more amid African malarias trying to make revelation of a dark continent; but all of them in the twinkling of an eye taking in that which was unapproachable. Mont Blanc scaled without alpenstock. The coral depths of the ocean explored without a diving-bell. The mountains opened without Sir Humphrey Davy's safety lamp.

THE SCIENTIST'S OCCUPATION.

VI. What are our departed friends who found their chief joy in study doing now? Studying yet, but instead of a few thousand volumes on a few shelves, all the volumes of the universe open before them—geologic, ornithologic, conchologic, botanic, astronomic, philosophic. No more need of Leydenjars, or voltaic-piles, or electric batteries, standing as they do face to face with the facts of the universe.

What are *the historians* doing now? Studying history yet, but not the history of a few centuries of our planet only, but the history of the eternities—whole millenniums before Xenophon or Herodotus or Moses or Adam was born. History of one world, history of all worlds.

What are our departed *astronomers* doing? Studying astronomy yet, but not through the dull lens of earthly observatory, but with one stroke of wing going right out to Jupiter and Mars and Mercury and Saturn and Orion and the Pleiades—overtaking and passing swiftest comet in their flight. Herschel died a Christian. Have you any doubt about what Herschel is doing? Isaac Newton died a Christian. Have you any doubt about what Isaac Newton is doing? Joseph Henry died a Christian. Have you any doubt about what Joseph Henry is doing? They were in discussion, all these astronomers of earth, about what the aurora borealis was, and none of them could guess. They know now; they have been to see for themselves.

What are our departed Christian *chemists* doing? Following out

THEIR OWN SCIENCE,

following out and following out forever Since they died they have solved ten thousand questions which once puzzled the earthly laboratory. They stand on the other side of the thin wall of electricity, the wall that seems to divide the physical from the spiritual world, the thin wall of electricity, so thin the wall that ever and anon it seems to be almost broken through—broken through from our side by telephonic and telegraphic apparatus, broken through from the other side by strange influences which men in their ignorance call spiritualistic manifestations. All that matter cleared up. Agassiz standing amid his student explorers down in Brazil coming across some great novelty in the rocks, taking off his hat and saying: "Gentlemen, let us pray; we must have divine illumination; we want wisdom from the Creator to study these rocks; He made them; let us pray"—Agassiz going right on with his studies forever.

THE PROFESSIONS IN HEAVEN.

VII. But what are the men of the law, who in this world found their chief joy in *the legal profession*—what are they doing now? Studying law in a universe where everything is controlled by law, from flight of humming-bird to flight of world—law, not dry and hard and drudging, but righteous and magnificent law, before which man and cherub and seraph and archangel and God Himself bow. The chain of law long enough to wind around the immensities and infinity and eternity. Chain of law. What a place to study law, where all the links of the chain are in the hand!

What are our departed Christian friends who in this world had their joy in *the healing art*, doing now? Busy at their old business. No sickness in Heaven, but plenty of sickness on earth, plenty of wounds in the different parts of God's dominion to be healed and medicated. I should not wonder if my old friend Dr. John Brown, who died in Edinburgh—John Brown, the author of "Rab and His Friends"—John Brown, who was as humble a Christian as he was skillful as physician, and world-renowned author—I should not wonder if he had been back again *to see some of his old patients.* Those who had their joy in healing the sickness and the woes of earth, gone up to Heaven, are come forth again for benignant medicament.

VIII. But what are our friends who found their chief joy in conversation and in sociality doing now? In brighter conversation there and in grander sociality.

WHAT A PLACE TO VISIT IN,

where your next-door neighbors are kings and queens. You yourselves kingly and queenly. If they want to know more particularly about the first Paradise, they have only to go over and ask Adam. If they want to know how the sun and the moon halted, they have only to go over and ask Joshua. If they want to know how the storm pelted Sodom they have only to go over and ask Lot. If they want to know more about the arrogance of Haman, they have only to go over and ask Mordecai. If they want to know how the Red Sea boiled when it was cloven, they have only to go over and ask Moses. If they want to know the particulars about the Bethlehem advent, they have only to go over and ask the serenading angels who stood that Christmas night in the balconies of crystal. If they want to know more of the particulars of the crucifixion, they have only to go over and ask those who were personal spectators while the mountains crouched and the Heavens got black in the face at the spectacle. O! what a place to visit in. If eternity were one minute shorter it would not be long enough for such sociality.

Think of our friends, who in this world were passionately *fond of flowers.* turned into Paradise! Think of our friends who were very fond of raising superb fruit turned into the orchard where each tree has twelve kinds of fruit at once, and bearing the fruit all the year round!

THE PREACHER IN HEAVEN.

IX. What are our departed Christian friends doing in Heaven, those who on earth found their chief joy in the Gospel ministry? They are visiting their old congregations.

Most of those ministers have got their people around them already. When I get to heaven—as by the grace of God I am destined to go to that place—I will come and see you all. Yea, I will come to all the people to whom I have administered in the Gospel, and to the millions of souls to whom, through the kindness of the printing-press, I am permitted to preach every week in this land and other lands—letters coming from New Zealand and Australia and uttermost parts of the earth, as well as from near nations, telling me of the souls I have helped—*I will visit them all. I give them fair notice.* Our departed friends of the ministry engaged in that delectable entertainment now.

THE PHILANTHROPISTS' WORK.

X. But what are our departed Christian friends who, in all departments of usefulness, were busy, finding their chief joy in doing good—what are they doing now? Going right on with their work. John Howard visiting dungeons; the dead women of Northern and Southern battlefields still abroad looking for the wounded; George Peabody still watching the poor; Thomas Clarkson still looking after the enslaved—all of those who did good on earth busier since death than before.

What are our departed Christian friends, who found their chief joy in studying God, doing now? Studying God yet! No need of revelation now, for unblanched they are face to face. Now they can handle the omnipotent thunderbolts just as a child handles the sword of a father come back from victorious battle. They have no sin, nor fear, consequently. Studying Christ, not through a revelation, save the revelation of the scars, that deep lettering which brings it all up quick enough. Studying the Christ of the Bethlehem caravansary, the Christ of the awful massacre with its hemorrhage of head and hand, and foot and side—the Christ of the shattered mausoleum—Christ the sacrifice, the star, the sun, the man, the God.

But hark! the bell of the cathedral rings—

THE CATHEDRAL BELL OF HEAVEN.

What is the matter now? There is going to be a great meeting in the temple. Worshippers all coming through the aisles. Make room for the conqueror. Christ standing in the temple. All heaven gathering around Him. Those who loved the beautiful, come to look at the Rose of Sharon. Those who loved music, come to listen to His voice. Those who were mathematicians, come to count the years of His reign. Those who were explorers, come to discover the breadth of his love. Those who had the military spirit on earth sanctified, and the military spirit in heaven, come to look at the Captain of their salvation. The astronomers come to look at the morning star. The men of the law come to look at Him who is the Judge of quick and dead. The men who healed the sick, come to look at Him who was wounded for our transgressions.

All different, and different forever in many respects, yet all alike in admiration for Christ, in worship for Christ, and all alike in joining in the doxology: "Unto Him who washed us from our sins in His own blood, and made us kings and priests unto God, to Him be glory in the church throughout all ages, world without end!" Amen.

The Microphone.

The microphone is now being used in Germany for the purpose of detecting loss of water through leakage in town mains. The apparatus consists of a steel rod, which is placed upon the cock in the neighborhood of which the leak is suspected, and a microphone attached to the upper end of the rod. A dry battery and telephone completes the equipment. No sound is heard in the telephone if the cocks are closed and no leak occurs; but a leak even of a few drops through a badly-fitting cock causes sufficient vibration in the pipe to affect the microphone, and give audible sounds in the telephone.

The good hate evil but not evil people; the evil abhor both good and good people.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1887.

Jesus and the Law.

LESSON TEXT.

(Matt. 5 : 17-26. Memory verses, 17-19.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Jesus the King in Zion.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *Yet have I set my king upon my holy hill of Zion.*—Psa. 2 : 6.

LESSON TOPIC: *The Kingly Rule of Obedience.*

Lesson Outline: 1. An Honored Law, vs. 17-19. 2. A Faultless Obedience, vs. 20-22. 3. A Pressing Obligation, vs. 23-26.

GOLDEN TEXT: *Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil.*—Matt. 5 : 17.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Matt. 5 : 17-26. The kingly rule of obedience.
T.—Mark 13 : 14-31. The Lord's sure words.
W.—Matt. 23 : 1-33. False teachers denounced.
T.—Rom. 3 : 1-20. Insufficient righteousness.
F.—Rom. 10 : 1-13. Sufficient righteousness.
S.—Matt. 15 : 1-20. Defilement from within.
S.—2 Cor. 5 : 1-21. The ministry of reconciliation.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

AN HONORED LAW.

I. Fulfilled by the Lord:

I came not to destroy, but to fulfill (17).
Jesus....that the scripture might be accomplished, saith, I thirst (John 19 : 28).
Christ is the end of the law unto righteousness (Rom. 10 : 4).
The law hath been our tutor to bring us unto Christ (Gal. 3 : 24).
God sent forth his Son,....born under the law (Gal. 4 : 4).

II. Important in Every Part:

One jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass away (18).
Suffer it now: for thus it becometh us (Matt. 3 : 15).
It is easier for heaven....to pass away, than one tittle (Luke 16 : 17).
He is a debtor to do the whole law (Gal. 5 : 3).
Whosoever shall stumble in one point, he is become guilty of all (Jas. 2 : 10).

III. Exalting All Its Observers:

Whosoever shall do and teach them, he shall be called great (19).
Thy commandments make me wiser than mine enemies (Psa. 119 : 98).
Sanctify them in the truth: thy word is truth (John 17 : 17).
Able to make thee wise unto salvation (2 Tim. 3 : 15).
Every scripture....is also profitable (2 Tim. 3 : 16).

1. "I came not to destroy, but to fulfil." (1) Christ's purpose misapprehended; (2) Christ's purpose defined.—(1) Christ fore-shadowed in the law and the prophets; (2) The law and the prophets fulfilled in Christ.
2. "One jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass away from the law." The least things of God's law: (1) All are significant; (2) All are permanent; (3) All shall be fulfilled.
3. "He shall be called great in the kingdom of heaven." Greatness in the kingdom: (1) Declared of whom? (2) Based upon what? (3) Resulting in what?

II. A FAULTLESS OBEDIENCE.

I. Exceeding Man's Personal Attainments:

Your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the scribes (20).
From which ye could not be justified by the law (Acts 13 : 39).
By the works of the law shall no flesh be justified (Rom. 3 : 20).
Israel, following after a law....did not arrive at that law (Rom. 9 : 31).
No man is justified by the law in the sight of God (Gal. 3 : 11).

II. Transcending Man's Popular Teachings:

Ye have heard that it was said:.... but I say (21, 22).
They that lead this people cause them to err (Isa. 9 : 16).
Teaching as their doctrines the precepts of men (Matt. 15 : 9).
Master....thou....teachest the way of God in truth (Matt. 22 : 16).
We speak, not in words which man's wisdom teacheth (1 Cor. 2 : 13).

III. Controlling Man's Deepest Motives:

Every one who is angry....shall be in danger (22).
Hath committed adultery with her already in his heart (Matt. 5 : 28).
Out of the heart come forth evil thoughts:....these....defile (Matt. 15 : 19, 20).
Thy heart is not right before God (Acts 8 : 21).
Whosoever hateth his brother is a murderer (1 John 3 : 15).

1. "Righteousness of the scribes and Pharisees." (1) Popular among men; (2) Condemned of God; (3) Exceeded by believers.
2. "Least in the kingdom:....great in the kingdom." (1) The one kingdom: (2) The two classes; (3) The separating causes; (4) The eternal consequences.
3. "Ye shall in no wise enter into the kingdom of heaven." (1) A brilliant opportunity; (2) An absolute prerequisite.

III. A PRESSING OBLIGATION.

I. To Promote Love:

First be reconciled to thy brother, and then....offer thy gift (24).
If he hear thee, thou hast gained thy brother (Matt. 18 : 15).
In love of the brethren be tenderly affectioned (Rom. 12 : 10).
Ye....are taught of God to love one another (1 Thess. 4 : 9).
Love one another from the heart fervently (1 Pet. 1 : 22).

II. To Secure Peace.

Agree with thine adversary quickly (25).
Acquaint now thyself with him, and be at peace (Job 22 : 21).
There is no peace, saith the Lord, unto the wicked (Isa. 48 : 22).
Blessed are the peacemakers (Matt. 5 : 9).
Be at peace one with another (Mark 9 : 50).

III. To Escape Penalty:

Thou shalt by no means come out thence, till thou have paid (26).
Watch....that ye may prevail to escape all these things (Luke 21 : 36).
How shall we escape, if we neglect? (Heb. 2 : 3.)
They escaped not, when they refused (Heb. 12 : 25).
What shall be the end of them that obey not? (1 Pet. 4 : 17.)

1. "Go thy way, first be reconciled....then come and offer." (1) The altar forsaken; (2) The brother sought; (3) The altar resumed; (4) The offering made.
2. "Agree with thine adversary quickly." (1) Seeking reconciliation with an alienated man; (2) Seeking reconciliation with an offended God.
3. "Thou shalt by no means come out thence, till thou hast paid." (1) The existence of penalty; (2) The sternness of penalty; (3) The satisfaction of penalty; (4) The release from penalty.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

OBEDIENCE TO GOD.

Demanded (Deut. 13 : 4; Acts 5 : 29).
Springs from faith (Heb. 11 : 6, 8, 17).
Better than sacrifice (1 Sam. 15 : 22; Mark 12 : 32, 33).
From the heart (Deut. 11 : 13; Rom. 6 : 17).
With willingness (Psa. 18 : 44; Isa. 1 : 19).
Without wavering (Deut. 5 : 32; 28 : 14; 1 Cor. 15 : 58).
Promoted by prayer (Psa. 119 : 35; 139 : 24; 143 : 10).
Blessed of God (Luke 11 : 28; Jas. 1 : 25).

Illustrations of obedience to God (Gen. 6 : 22; 7 : 5, 9, 16; 12 : 1-5; 12 : 1-12; 1 Kings 17 . 5; Hag. 1 : 22; Matt. 1 : 24; 2 : 12; Luke 5 : 5; Acts 26 : 19; Rom. 16 : 19).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

The time and place are the same as in the last lesson. The supposed site of the Sermon on the Mount is the Horns of Hattin, near the sea of Galilee. The date, according to the calculation of Andrews, was the spring of A. D. 28. Nothing intervenes between the events of the last lesson and this. Luke's report presents no parallel to this passage.

Rough on Little Women.

Few have any idea of the trials and tribulations of cultivated women, small in stature, who seek honest employment in this city. The little lady may be modest, pretty, neatly dressed, affable in conversation, and agreeable in manner, yet almost every avenue leading to a respectable living is closed to her. The shopkeeper picks his female help in the spirit that animates him when he makes a display of goods in his windows. And it must be confessed that practically, if not theoretically, he is right. A commanding and fine-looking woman will sell a sealskin cloak in five cases out of six, where a little body would fail. The little lady may be refined gold, but there is nothing impressive about her. Her small stature is a misfortune that she cannot remedy. She cannot become a floor-walker in a dry-goods emporium, for she lacks the swoop and carriage and the lordly aplomb which awe employers and attract purchasers. She has great trouble in securing even a place behind the counter. Her fragility and tiny size are in the way. She cannot reach the goods on a top shelf, nor can she return them after a sale is made without climbing to the counter, which ungraceful act would quench the last spark of dignity left by nature at her birth. She is out of place, again, in the parlors of a fashionable milliner or dressmaker. You may find her sitting in a little back room adjoining, stitching away in a bad light and a worse atmosphere, with her knees up to her chin, but you will never see her in the salesroom.

"A small woman is out of place in a show-room," said Mme. Demorest when one of her friends sought a situation for a worthy but undersized lady. "I have no use for her there. She cannot sell even a pattern. People will not go to her. They will hardly ask her a question. They pass her by as though she was a child, and go to a saleswoman more stylish and commanding. One is prominent and the other insignificant, and the prominent figure invariably attracts attention."

A place for the little lady was found in the mailing department at $6 a week. At the same time a tall woman of good figure who carried her head like, a Juno, neither well educated nor particularly agreeable, was placed in the show-room at $14 per week. She was not as refined nor as painstaking as the little one, but she had the physique so highly prized by an experienced modiste. The little one toiled ten hours a day, with hardly a respit, while the big woman walked grandly up and down the parlor, superintending sales and keeping everything trim.

The Ratcatcher at Work.

It is a sight to see the ratcatcher arrive at the hotel at midnight. He does not register, and generally enters by the side or servants' door. He carries a bull's-eye lantern and a bag in one hand, or he may strap the light to a belt, while in the other hand he wields a pair of tongs. He descends to the lower regions of the larder, the storeroom and kitchen, all now dark and deserted. The ratcatcher utters a low whistle or squeak, which is the intimation of one rat to the others that he has found good nibbling, and all the rodents run out from their hiding places in the direction of the familiar and welcome sound, and dazing them by the glare of the lantern, the man picks them up with his tongs and drops them into his bag with such agility that seldom any escape. Blinded and paralyzed by the light only the isolated ones attempt to run, and these are readily captured. The ratcatcher visits the hotel once or twice a week, and the same one is employed by several houses. It is whispered that he sells the rats to Chinese restaurants, but he denies the insinuation. He says he sells the hides, which he properly cures and stretches.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

CENTRE HALL, PA., August 17, 1887.

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

GOOD ADVICE

‡—o——:-:——o—‡

KEEP COOL!

and buy at

Bartholomews' Store,

Cheapest Store in Centre County.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Apples are retailing at 25 to 35 cts per bushel.

——Miss Lulu Dinges, of Philipsburg is vising her cousin Miss Maggie Rishel at this place.

——Julian Fleming has returned from Ohio, after an absence of about a year, and looks well.

——The commissioners of Clinton county offer $500 reward for the arrest of the murderers of Mr. and Mrs. Culvey.

——The Rebersburg charge of the Lutheran church gave their pastor a vacation of four weeks, which will be spent in York county.

—— Miss Laura Strohm of Centre Hill, took Tuesday evenings train for a visit to Erie, Niagra Falls and other points of interest in that region.

——Many pigs are dying, of late, in Miles township. The little grunters seem to be affected by a sort of a hacking cough, from which they pine away and die.

——Our old farmer friend, Daniel Bohn, of Linden Hall, called at our sanctum. Mr. Bohn is among the many farmers who had scarce any wheat crop this year.

——The Spring Mills Union Sabbath school excurcion to Snow Shoe, on Saturday, will take in passengers from all points west of Coburn at $1.25 for the round trip—children half price.

——The Presbyterians have dug the foundation for their new church, and the erection of the edifice will go forward with all possible dispatch. It will be, handsome and neat when completed,

——Rev. T. J. Frederick, of Lycoming county, gave us a call. Bro. Frederick is spending his usual summer vacation among friends here. He is doing good work in his Lutheran charge in Nippanose.

——The Knights of the Golden Eagle will hold forth at Spring Mills on Saturday 27 with a pic-nic and festival. Prominent members of the order from a distance will be present and a good time in general is promised to all who attend.

——During the last week the Centre Hall ball club received no less than a half dozen challenges from different places in the county. As they have not done any playing and the team is somewhat dilapidated they were unable to accept.

——Mr. John Rishel, Jr. of Pittsburg is spending a week at the home of his parents this place. He has been attending a school of pharmacy at that place during the last year and expects to locate in Philadelphia to continue his studies in the same profession.

——The walk to the station is getting a little holey already and should be patched before some one gets hurt. The Hoffer estate refuses to pay for the walk, and as we have seen no law that makes the boro' liable, the question as to who must pay for and as to who is liable for injuries from holes in it, is one that occasionally is asked.

——The frame work of the new M. E. church, at Spring Mills, is up, flanked on the north east by a tower, which is also framed and ready to be closed. The church stands near the grove on the south side of Penns creek, nearly opposite the residence of Dr. Van Valzah. Through the death of Mr. Runk the new church has lost one of its most active projectors and aids.

——Prof. Freerer of Selinsgrove, arrived in town on Monday evening to put our new band in trim. Prof. Freerer is well known in this section and in former years taught our boys to handle their horns and at one time placed them at the head in Centre county. Many of the members are in the new organization, along with the new material we expect them to attain to the same degree of musical excellency.

— Work on the new Nittany Valley railroad is progressing rapidly. This road starts near Bellefonte and will run east into Nittany valley and will be used mainly for carrying ore and charcoal to the new furnaces at Bellefonte. From grading done thus far we find that it will follow the pike closely from Bellefonte to Pleasant Gap and will make it an exceedingly dangerous drive.

——On last Sunday night some unknown party entered our neighbors, Kennedy and Bollingers' residence and left again without appropriating anything. The fellow was heard by both families, wandering about the rooms on the first floor and each thought it was one of the other family. In the morning they found several doors open which had been secured before retiring and upon inquiry found they had had some late caller instead. Nothing has been missed thus far. It has been some years since our people were harassed by these night marauders and if any are in our midst we hope some effective measures will be used to exterminate them.

A DREAM PROPHETIC OF THE COLBY MURDER.

COMMISSIONER GRUGAN, OF CLINTON COUNTY, HAS A VISION.

Commissioner Grugan, of Clinton, had a prophetic vision pointing to the murder of the Colby family, which is thus told by him: On the night of Thursday, the 4th instant, as Mr. Grugan lay upon his bed asleep he had a vision, and in that vision he saw a lonely spot, apparently a wilderness, with something like a house or shed but which seemed to him more like boards standing on end leaning against trees, with a small corn crib attached. Then he saw a murder committed near a creek, one person doing the bloody work, but apparently with a knife.

Then in his dream he saw the murderer in another dark and remote spot build a fire and burn some clothes, at the same time secreting something that looked to him like a crow bar and a satchel, putting them in a thicket beneath some underbrush. Then he saw the individual leave the thicket and cross a creek, where he

WASHED THE BLOOD.

from his person, at the same time making a mark where he crossed the creek. The last seen of the man in the dream he was going south, and finally disappeared in the woods. Now it must be remembered that Mr. Grugan dreamed this on Thursday night, the 4th instant, two or perhaps three days before the Colby murder was committed, and it made such an impression on his mind that he made a draft of the locality. Then he told the dream to his associates at the court house and showed his draft. Of course he was laughed at, and they had a great deal of fun at his expense. At the time of

THE DREAM

Mr. Grugan did not know whether the spot he dreamed of was in Pennsylvania, New York, in Europe, or where it was. Now for the sequel. Friday Mr. Grugan, Mr. Brosius, Mr. Herr and Mr. McNaul thought they would drive over to the scene of the Colby murder, Mr. Grugan being joked with all along the way because of his dream. Two miles or some say a mile and a half this side of the Colby house they stopped for some purpose near a thicket, thickly covered with grapevines. Mr. Grugan says, "Wait, this looks like a familiar spot." He then entered the place,

THE EXACT SPOT

he had seen in his dream, where the murderer had concealed the crowbar and burned the clothes. There was evidence that a fire had been built there, but whether recently or some time since could not be told. But strange to tell Mr. Grugan came out of the thicket with a gun in his hands, which has since been recognized as the gun stolen from Colby's house the night or morning of the murder. This corresponds with the crowbar in the dream. No satchel was discovered, we believe, but a shot pouch was. At this point Mr. Grugan's companions ceased to make fun. The dream was coming too nearly to reality. Driving on they reached the spot where the murder was committed, saw the house, and everything corresponds almost exactly with the dream, even to the spot where the murderer had crossed the creek and made the mark, where they found a small pile of stones and saw his footsteps upon the bank.

ANNUAL PIC-NIC AND EXHIBITION.

The Patrons of Husbandry of Centre county will hold their fourteenth annual pic-nic on the top of Nittany Mountain, near Centre Hall, on Wednesday and Thursday, September 14—15.

A grand encampment and exhibition for two days and two nights—hundreds tenting on the grounds. Each night there will be a public sciopticon exhibition, by Messrs. Bartrond & Long, of the Harrisburg and Gettysburg railroad company. A large exhibition of agricultural implements and manufactures; also of thoroughbred horses and cattle. Adresses will be delivered by Hon. Girard C. Brown, of York, Cols. Victor E. Piollet, Bradford county, W. W. Downey, Maryland, R. H. Thomas, Cumberland county, and others. Excursion tickets will be sold to Centre Hall from all stations on the Lewisburg and Tyrone and Bald Eagle Valley railroads, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, September 13th, 14th and 15th, good to return on Friday. Hacks will meet all trains to convey passengers to the pic-nic grounds. A number of bands will be present and furnish music. Boarding house and hotel accommodations ample to accommodate all. The grounds will be brilliantly illuminated at night. The grounds will be connected with the outside world by telephone, by which all points in the central part of the state may easily be reached.

Applications for restaurant and boarding house privileges should be made to Messrs. Boozer & Brisbin, Centre Hall. All applications for tents, exhibiting privileges, etc., should be made to the chairman, and as early as possible. Hay and straw will be provided on the grounds. Those tenting should provide blankets. All are cordially invited and urged to come.

By order of COUNTY GRANGE.
LEONARD RHONE, Chairman, Centre Hall.

MORE ARRESTS.

On Saturday evening two tramps were arrested at Rebersburg, for robberies committed at Logansville. They broke into several dwellings and also into a store. A large party went in pursuit, and overtook them at Rebersburg, where they were held until warrants were obtained from Sugar Valley, when they were taken to Lock Haven and placed in prison.

The people of Sugar and Brush vallies are in constant alarm since the robberies and murder were committed near Tylersville, of which we gave an account in last week's REPORTER, and women are afraid to remain at home alone, for fear of thieving tramps prowling around. Great excitement consequently exsists among the people in those parts.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

Three parties have been arrested on suspicion of being connected with the Culby murder, and lodged in the Lock Haven jail. Two of them are fellows by name of Johnson and another by name of Kline, all men of rough characters living in the section where the murder was committed. One of these was heard to have made threats against Culby; the watch and gun belonging to Culby are said to have been found in possession of the Johnsons, which would be strong proof of their guilt.

"CRANKS AND HYPOCRITES."

On last Saturday evening a troupe who styled themselves the Japanese tooth pullers paraded our streets in flashy livery and with great pomp. It was sufficient to arouse ones curiosity and we soon found ourself amid a large crowd which surrounded the wagon to see and hear the performance promised. Their ability to extract teeth without pain was the fact, which a large bundle of cock-eyed corpulence, in the worst of street brogue, tried to impress upon his hearers, Then came the medicine man who could cure anything with his remedies even if it was the worms.

Their attempt to extract teeth without pain was tested by one of our physicians who had a molar crushed and still carries the roots in his jaw. In regard to pain he said it hurt like—well—like sheol. They soon found that Centre Hall folks were not easily duped, closed up their traps and paraphernalia. Sunday they hied themselves to other pastures more green with the opinion that we were nothing else than a set of d—— cranks and hypocrites.

MILLHEIM.

On Sunday night our high constable, with a squad of a dozen or more boys, (most of them fellows, if they would see a tramp, a person could not see them for dust,) were out after tramps with a lantern. Brave boys.

Chief of Police Westbrook, of Lock Haven, was in town last Monday evening.

The smoke stack of the knitting factory, which is forty five feet high, was successfully set in place last Saturday by John Kerstetter, Jr.

Mr. —— Meek and son, of Altoona, were in town visiting friends and relatives. They are the guests of Mrs. J. F. Harter, a daughter of Mr. Meek.

Those bumble bees at the factory played hob with Rob. Smith's eyes last Saturday, notwithstanding the vigorous use of the small boy's weapon, the straw hat.

Mrs. Sose Stemm, of West Union, Ia., daughter of D. A. Musser, of this place, and who has spent the greater portion of the summer visiting in this vicinity, will start for her home in the west next week.

Who says good Democrats cannot vote for every man nominated by the Democratic convention last week.

SPRING MILLS.

The greatest excitement is the coming of the festival on Saturday, 27th.

The Sunday schools have made arrangements for an excursion for the benefit of the poor as well as the rich. We hope a general interest will be in the excursion.

The interest now manifested by our new townsman, Mr. Eicenhart, may be agitated and bring forth a new Reformed church.

Edward Jordon is home on his summer vacation.

J. I. Condo attended the picnic at Centre Hall, Tuesday, with his terescope.

The Spring Mills Creamery company have sold out to Mr. Eicenhart, of Shamokin, who comes to this place highly recommended as a perfect gentleman in every respect. He has been in the business for years in the east and west. He is, no boubt, a man for this place.

LINDEN HALL.

W. H. Kuhn was quite seriously hurt on Friday last, having several ribs broken by a kick from a horse.

J. M. Wieland left on Tuesday for Alexandria, where he is in the employ of the Roaper Bros., coachmakers.

Visitors during the week: P. F. Keller, of Centre Hall, with D. T. Wieland; Mrs. Johnson, of Northumberland, with J. T. Johnson; Mr. Ketner, of Coburn, with G. J. Meyer; T. C. Heims and wife, of Osceola, with D. Hess.

P. H. Meyer and wife left on Tuesday for Pine Hall, where they will sojourn a few days with his sister. Mrs. Geo. Keichline.

J. H. Ross just received a car load of salt from New York. Come and get prices.

Rock Hill is improving slowly. Major Huss received lumber this week for a coal house.

Timothy seed bought by J. H. Ross and the highest price paid.

——Centre Hall advertises for a school teacher.

——New umbrellas and fans—Garmans.

——Had a heavy rain Wednesday night, with a continuation of it Thursday.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER, always true to Democracy and to the public welfare.

——New Fall goods—prints, indigo blue century cloth and ginghams—Garmans.

——For a chance to make a good investment read ad. of Cyrus Luse, in REPORTER.

——The Philadelphia wheat market makes quotations 79 to 82. Centre Hall and Coburn, 75 to 80.

——Any one wishing to purchase a desirable home in Hains tp., read ad. of B. M. Greninger, in REPORTER.

— Carpets of everygrade, style and price, an entire new stock, largest and handsomest in the county, at S. & A. Loebs.

——The Centre Hall band having been re-organized, is now receiving instructions from Prof. Freerer, and will soon make its appearance in public.

——W. P. Shoop left on Tuesday for Harrisburg as a delegate to the Republican State Convention, which assembles at that place this week.

——Mrs. Martin and daughter of Washington, D. C., who have been rusticating during the warm spell, at this place, left on Wednesday morning for Altoona.

——McFarlan & Co. have just received a large invoice of galvanized Link Barb and four point hog wire and are selling it cheaper than ever. This wire certainly makes the best and cheapest fence that can be made. Write for prices.

——Go to Loebs, if you want to see the finest lot of dry goods in Central Penn'a. All the latest and most handsome styles—assortment complete, and can suit any taste A special bargain offered in handsoem. dress goods at Loebs.

——The temperance men of this county will place a county ticket in the field and the Knights of Labor, we are informed will run a candidate for sheriff. What folly! why not all vote so excellent a ticket as that nominated by the Democrats?

OLD MAN COLBY ARRESTED

ON SUSPICION AS THE MURDERER.

The startling news reaches us that Mr. Colby, father of Isaih Colby, has been arrested, and placed in jail at Lock Haven, on suspicion of having committed the murder of his son Isaiah and his wife.

OLD MAN COLBY RELEASED.

Lock Haven, Aug. 17.—John Colby, the father of the murdered Isaiah Colby, who was arrested on suspicion of having murdered his son and the latter's wife, was released this afternoon by Judge Crawford for want of sufficient evidence to hold him.

A TRAMP ARRESTED.

Much more probable is it that a man arrested in Lewisburg, was the guilty party. It is related that this man entered a house and inquired for something to eat. The lady of the house refused, him, but said she would call her husband. The man replied, "If you call him I will cut his heart out." She then screamed for her husband who entered the house with another fellow, and both talked and arrested the fellow. He is now held for further examination. He is five feet eight inches high, of sandy complexion. He was arrested in Taylorsville, Union county, eight miles from Milton. John Baker, the woman's husband, and Elias Clingan arrested him. It is said that he has shaved off his whiskers and now has only a moustache. He gave the name of William Bennon, and stated that he came across the mountains from Clinton county.

WEDDED AT TWILIGHT.

On last Thursday evening a host of friends and relatives assembled at the home of Mr. J. A. Reesman to witness the nuptial cermonies. At seven o'clock in the evening when the day had disappeared and twilight threw its mantle over the earth, Miss Minnie Reesman and Mr. Vance McCormick were united in marriage by Rev. Sarvis of Pleasant Gap. The ceremony was an impressive one and many were the good wishes made when the young couple were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony came the refreshments, served in elaborate style. The evening was spent in amusements, music, games, and every one seemed happy.

The following is a list of presents:

Mrs. Maggie E. Harper, table cloth; Mr. Brisbin and family, table cloth; Mrs. Jocob Strohm, table cioth; Mrs. Katherman, ½ doz. napkins; Mr. Katherman, counterpane; Miss Aggie Murray, one pair towls; Mrs. Wesley Henney, Lambrican; Mr. Wesley Henney, butter knife; Wilber Henney, glass pitcher; Miss Sadie Ross, butter knife; Frank Ross, sugar spoon; Mr. George Bushman, ½ doz. tea spoons; James Solt, ½ doz. tea spoons; Miss Annie Dinges, tea set; Mr. S. Harper and mother, glass set; Mrs. Mollie Ross, 1 doz. desert dishes; Bruce Wolf and Harry W. Dinges, two vases; Mrs. Sallie Harpster, cake stand, Dr. Jacobs and family, two glass dishes; Miss Sadie Deininger, glass fruit disc; Miss Jennie Boal, ½ doz. tumblers; Miss Lizzie Runkle, celery stand; Miss Maud Solt, fruit dish; Miss Sallie McClenahan, cream pitcher; Miss Lillie Shoop, syrup pitcher; Mr. and Mrs. James Ruble, three china plants; Walter Katherman. match safe; Ralph Katherman glass dish; Irene Katherman brush and dusting pan; Mr. Wm. Shoop and wife, lamp; Mr. G. Vanpelt and family five dollar gold piece; Mr. J. O. McCormick and family, rocking chair, J. B. Zeigler and lady, 1 set glass ware; J. A Reesman and wife, 1 cooking range and trimmings.

IN BRIEF, AND TO THE POINT.

Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature.

The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It is easily put out of order.

Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flower has done a wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy.

Remember:—No happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle Seventy five cents.

TRIAL LIST.

Trial list for the first week of August term, 1887, commencing on the 4th Monday, 22d of August:

Frank B. Stover vs. J. C. Harper, et ux.
P. Gray Meek vs. William V. Emery et al.
John F. Potter vs. David Harter.
John F. Potter vs. David Harter.
H. D. Vanpelt vs. Penn'a R. R. Company.
W. M. Swab vs. Penn'a R. R. Company.

WONDERFUL CURES.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists of Rome, Ga., say: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bittres and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for two years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always.

Sold by all Druggists.

It is simply marvelous how quickly constipation, billiousness, sick headache, fever and ague and malaria are cured by "Sellers' Liver Pills." a,

——Dress goods, seersuckers, flannel, muslin and dress lining—Garmans. a3t

——Hats, caps, boots and shoes, at S. & A. Loebs, new stock and very low.

— Ice cream every day and evening at Shirk's ice cream parlor.

——Buttons, gimps, fringes and laces—Garmans.

JOB WORK.

Having added to our stock of material we are ready to do poster work, at low rates; Sale bills, large ½ sheet $1.25; and ¼ sheet, $1.00. All poster work in same proportion. Envelopes at $1 75 per 1000 Bill heads and statements $1.75 per 1000. Cash to accompany order.

LOCAL SQUIBS.

——Pay your dues on REPORTER, we need the $ $.

——For romantic ride, join the Snow-shoe excursion on Saturday.

——Harvest sermon by Rev. Deitzler at Aaronsburg next Sabbath forenoon.

——A. Frank purchased Will Bright's brick house, at Millheim, for $735.

——St. Paul's Sabbath school, in Haines township, will picnic on Saturday, in Fiedler's woods.

——Sulky plow, advertised in REPORTER, can be bought at a bargain by applying at this office. tf.

——A number of our young folks attended a hop at Ruhl's hotel, Spring Mills, on Wednesday night.

——Oil-cloths, every pattern and width new and beautiful stock, at S. & A Loebs, and very low in price.

——On Tuesday we had a short call and chat with an old acquaintance, P. T. Rynder, the Greenback party of Pennsylvania.

——Levi Burd, an old acquaintance and resident of Haines township, died on Tuesday, August 16, aged about 68 years.

——All kinds of house furnishing goods, best assortment ever brought to Centre county, and at a bargain, at S. & A. Loebs.

—J. W. McCormick, of this place, left on Wednesday morning for Philadelphia, via Tyrone, where he will take a course of lectures in embalming.

——To give teachers a chance to join the great excursion to Snow Shoe, the examination at Spring Mills will be on Friday, Aug. 26, instead of Saturday, August 20.

——John Rauchau, of Madisonburg, a few days ago, came upon a den of rattlesnakes, and killed half a dozen of 'em, while in the mountains for berries, in that vicinity.

——Persons intending to go with the Snow Shoe excursion on Saturday, should secure tickets one or two days previous so the committee may know what number of cars are required.

——On Wednesday morning Rev. King accompanied by his wife and daughter Minnie, started for a drive to Williamsport where they expect to remain several days visiting friends.

——The wife of John Hostetter, of Centre township, Perry county, gave birth to triplets on Tuesday nigh of last week, two girls and one boy. At last accounts the children and their mother were getting along nicely.

——Mrs. Elizabeth McClintick, widow, long a resident of Earlystown, died on Sunday, and was buried at Centre Hill, Tuesday. She had her home with her daughter, Mrs. Felix Burkholder. Aged 70 years, 6 months and 3 days.

——McFarlanes, of Bellefonte, offer for sale a limited number of No. 9 cook stoves at the price of No. 8's. This is the greatest bargain in cook stoves ever offered in Bellefonte. They are full size (not numbered up) and are heavier and larger than same number of other makes.

—Mrs. From, an aged lady, widow of Jacob From, on Thursday morning, about 2 o'clock, got up out of bed and stepped on the platform on the outside of 2nd story of her home, in this place, and in a bewildered moment, as is supposed, fell to the ground below, breaking her shoulder blade, and has been unconscious since. Wm. Johnson hearing a noise, led to his discovering the old lady, and he had her taken to her apartments and called Dr. Jacobs. From the condition of things in her room it is supposed she was under a fit of derangement before she went out, as things seemed generally misplaced and out of order.

——Seedtime is approaching and our farmers are dubious over the propriety of sowing wheat, the last two years having proven failures. No doubt the acreage will be less on this account, and some other crops will be substituted so as not to risk too much on wheat. We are inclined to think the failure of our wheat crop the last two years is an exception and not a rule for the future, and that our wheat fields will again groan with golden harvests. At least we hope so. There may not be a return to the old fashioned wheat crop next year, but we look for the failure to play out.

There is one thing that we think Centre county farmers must resort to—that is to bring their land into a higher state of cultivation, and up to a level with the rich acres of our neighbors in Buffalo valley. We must have better farming, that is admitted on all hands, if we expect better crops. Farmers can do much to make their land more fertile—it needs a little help.

MARRIED.

On Aug. 11, at the bride's home, by Rev. E. Lenhart, Mr. George E. Miller, of Madisonburg, to Miss Olive K. Smull, of Rebersburg.

On Aug. 14, at the Lutheran parsonage Centre Hall, Pa., by Rev. W. E. Fischer, Adam N. Finkle and Ada M. Heckman both of near Spring Mills.

On August 6, at Coburn, by J. H. Reifsnyder, Esq., John Rote, and Mrs. Sarah J. Corman, both of Coburn.

On August 2, near Millheim, by same, W. C. Hutler and Miss Mary M. Frederick, both of Penn twp.

El Paso, Tex., Aug. 17.—During last week seven attempts were made to wreck passenger trains twenty miles east of here on the joint track of the Texas and Pacific and the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad. Ties, stones and lumber had been used to obstruct the track. Twice passenger trains ran into obstructions.

Rawlins, Wyo., Aug. 17.—Reports from Meeker are very conflicting. Several skirmishes have occurred but no whites are reported hurt. The whole country is aroused. Senator Eddy has called on the governor of Colorado to send government troops.

Do the workingmen of Pennsylvania who vote for high tariff and denounce monopolies in the same breath, ever stop to think that it is high tariff and nothing else that makes monopoly possible?

"Henery M. Stanley the explorer, has been massacred by natives after having been deserted by his escort." The dispatch is not credited.

"Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher"—the great medicine for fever and ague, malaria, and blood poison. Don't fail to use it.

MIFFLINBURG AT CENTRE HALL.

A BIG PICNIC.

The Mifflinburg picnic came off on Tuesday, and was a large affair—eleven cars were filled with excursionists. The train reached here at 10 a. m., a large number of our people were at the station to see the excursionists arrive, and they did, with a brass band, hundreds of boxes and baskets, with the best that Union county affords, to please their appetites for dinner and supper. The little army of men, women and children, at once proceeded to Wolf's park, at the lower end of town, headed by the band, and took possession of the ground. Hammocks were hung, swings were put up, and booths erected for ice-cream, lemonade, etc., and all went to work to have a pleasant time.

In the morning the weather was unpromising and boded rain, which prevented about 500 from joining the excursion, who feared a rainy day. The number that did come was between 600 and 700. Soon after the arrival of the train the sun began to break through the clouds, and all was propitious of a bright day—soon all was lovely overhead and corresponding joy among the crowd underneath.

After taking dinner a general stroll was taken through town, and almost the entire party visited the Lutheran church to behold its beauty.

The band also marched through town, discoursing charming music for the benefit of our people. The band is a new one, but it will puzzle some older bands to match it in tooting.

After spending about two hours in town the crowd found its way back to the woods again, followed by many of our own people, where amusements were engaged in, and groups formed for chatting and a general good time was time was had. Lunch was had about 5 p. m., when all was put in readiness for the return at 6. The large crowd left well pleased with their selection of Centre Hall for their objective point. They were well behaved and took with them the good wishes of our people. Come again.

CAUTION.—HAVING PURCHASED THE following property of Peter Kipka, at Constable's Sale: 2 mares, 2 cows, 1 heifer, 1 spring wagon, 1 2-horse wagon, grain drill, hay rake, reaper, plow, harrow, fanning mill, cutting box, 4 shoats, 5.5 interest of 25 acres of grain, together with all the defendant's personal property, and we will leave same in his possession at our pleasure.
R. E. BARTHOLOMEW,
W. B. BRADFORD.

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT.—ALL PERsons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of George A. Runk, dec'd., are requested to settle immediately; and all persons having claims against the said estate will please present the same before the 1st of October, duly authenticated for settlement to MRS. GEO. A. RUNK, or G. R. SPIGELMEYER, Spring Mills, Pa.
17aug6t

SCHROYER'S
CARPET STORE,
Bishop street, Bellefonte, Pa.

They must be selling Carpets at very low prices, as they have so many callers who, after examining their large stock, buy some of them before leaving.

A full line of goods is kept, from the cheapest to the best, consisting of Ingrains, extra Supers, Tapestry, Brussels Body Brussels, Velvet Brussels and Moquettes.

I also keep a full line of Window Curtains and Fixtures, Rugs, Ottomans, and House Furnishing Goods generally.

The best and most complete assortment of goods to be found this side of Philadelphia, may be found at my store.

Carpets cut and made ready to put down. Floor Linen, Ruggets &c. Goods offered to the public are just as represented.

HARRY SCHROYER.
Store No. 8, Bishop Street, Bellefonte Pa.

CHOICE SEED WHEAT.

The undersigned has choice seed wheat raised by himself, and an improved quality, guaranteed to do better in this section, than the old worn out kinds. One is the New Mediterranean, and the other the Houser wheat, both a species of red wheat, bearded. This year's crop is judged to yield 30 to 35 bushels to the acre. The crop is not yet threshed, but its extraordinary yield will be made known in due time, when threshed. It is a hardy and rugged grain, which does not lodge and stands the most vigorous winter. For samples of wheat apply at REPORTER office, or to Em. Reish, Centre Hill. J. B. SMITH,
a33t Cowan, Union co., Pa.

STORE STAND, DWELLING, AND SMITH Shop, at private sale. A two-story dwelling house, No. 1 store stand with stock of groceries, and one of the best blacksmith stands in the valley, is offered at private sale by the undersigned. All kinds of choice fruit and a cistern and a well of water on the premises. Also, if desired, ten acres of excellent timberland. Apply to
CYRUS LUSE,
29july4t Farmers Mills.

CENTRE HALL MARKETS.

PRODUCE AT THE STORES.

Butter	10	Eggs	15
Ham	12	Sides	7
Shoulders	9	Potatoes	40
Lard	7		

GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red	$ 80	Oats	$ 28
Wheat, white	75	Rye	47
Corn, shelled	40	Barley, No. 1	36

Barley No. 2, mixed with oats, bought at oats weight and price.
Wheat mixed with Rye bought at rye weigh and price.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour	1 45	Bran per ton	15 00
Best Roller Flour	$ 1 35	Bran, retail, cwt.	90
2d Best Roll'r Flour	1 25	Chop per ton	22 00
Middlings per ton	18 50	" retail per cwt	1 25

COAL MARKET.

Broken	$5.00
Egg	5.25
Stove	5.50
Small Stove	5.50
Chestnut	5.25
Pea	3.40
Woodland	4.00
Soft	2.75

The above prices are for cash or grain only.
KURTZ & SON

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,